ETYMOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHY: BEING A CLASSIFIED LIST OF TERMS OF...
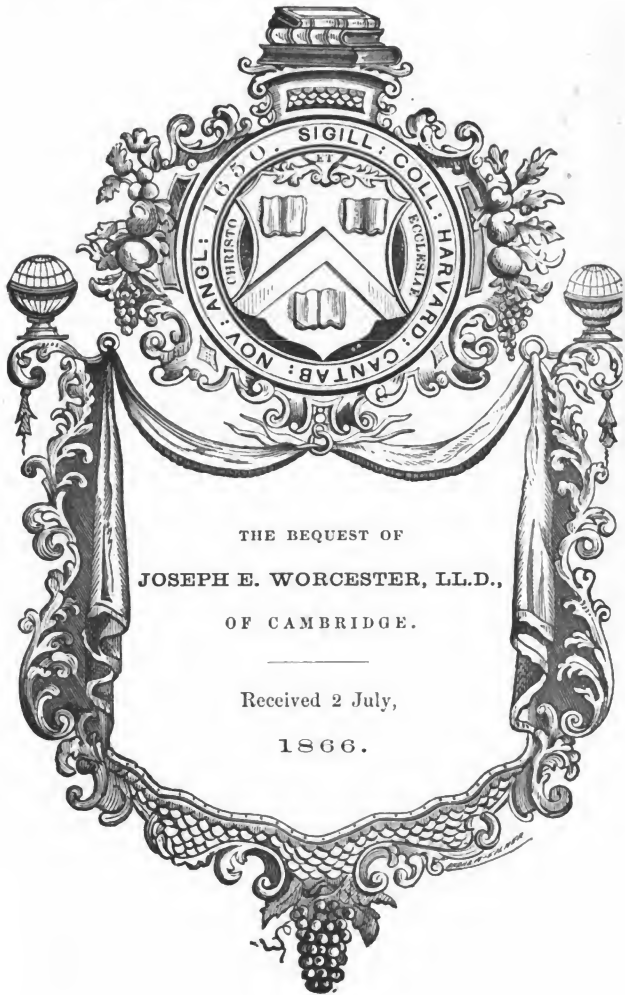
T. A. Gibson

ETYMOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHY;

BEING A

CLASSIFIED LIST

OF

TERMS OF MOST FREQUENT OCCURRENCE,

ENTERING, AS

PREFIXES OR POSTFIXES,

INTO THE

COMPOSITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

INTENDED FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS, AND ADVANCED STUDENTS OF GEOGRAPHY,
AND AS A REFERENCE-BOOK IN GEOGRAPHICAL ETYMOLOGIES.

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ENGLISH, AND LATIN VOCABULARY."

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MDCCCXXXV.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, OF ULBSTER, Bart.

WHOSE GENIUS ORIGINATED,

AND

TO THE CLERGY OF SCOTLAND,

BY WHOSE PATRIOTIC COOPERATION HE WAS
ENABLED TO COMPLETE,

" THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND,"

A Work, which has established the literary and scientific, as
well as the religious and moral, character of that Venerable Body,
beyond all competition ; and which claims, in a peculiar manner,
the gratitude of every lover of his species, from the comprehensive
variety of its important practical suggestions, with a view to
improve the moral and physical condition of the people ;—

THIS ETYMOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHY,

In consideration of the many useful Hints derived from that Work,
in the department of Scottish Etymologies,

IS INSCRIBED, WITH MUCH RESPECT,

BY THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

This Manual is intended to supply what the Author has long considered a *desideratum* in all compilations of Geography; it does not in the least supersede, but is supplementary to them.

All Geographical names, however obscure, ambiguous, and in many cases unattainable the knowledge of their component parts may *now* be, conveyed *originally* a meaning, arising from some peculiarity of appearance, situation, or other circumstance. Much has, of late years, been done towards facilitating to the youthful mind the knowledge of the etymologies of words, by which a spirit of enquiry into their original import has been very successfully engendered. This process, from which undoubted advantages have resulted to other branches of knowledge, has been but partially applied to Geography, though this seems to be the department upon which the light of Etymology can be brought to shed its strongest rays.

Throughout the work, the Author has not failed to give to Geographical Names in the British Islands that decided prominence, which their relative importance to the Youth of these countries seems to claim. In investigating those Names, many Continental ones, identically the same in meaning, but differing slightly in orthography and pro-

nunciation, were brought under his notice. Though he had a *particular* view to the classification of Terms of British and Continental etymology, yet, to impart a *general* character to the work, he has incorporated a few, not ranking under this description, but recommended by their frequent occurrence in Systems of Geography. To aid the student in remembering etymologies, historical, descriptive, or other explanatory information has been frequently given in the form of notes.

In analyzing the component parts of names of Towns, the enquirer is forcibly struck by the similarity of circumstances that have determined infant societies in the choice of their situation. A variety of situations, as holding out inducements to nascent communities for the formation of a settlement, might be pointed out ; and not unfrequently the name itself indicates the degree of advancement in civilization, to which the original founders had attained. A preference was given to an eminence, from the facilities of defence it afforded ; to the confluence of rivers ; or to the junction of one with the sea, where, besides other advantages, fishing in both might be enjoyed. A site was settled upon in favour of the fordable part of a river, whose adjoining pastures might be available for the herds, and whose waters might serve for culinary and other purposes. Here, at first, the precarious footing of stepping-stones, and afterwards a bridge, which, in a less advanced age, was composed of wood, and, as the place rose in importance, of stone, successively connected the opposite banks. The erection of a place of worship has often, in a religious age, congregated to its neighbourhood, as a centre, the scattered population of a district, and imparted its name to the rising village. Places have frequently, too, derived

their names from having been the theatre of signal events, as, a great victory, the death or interment of a king, or other illustrious individual, &c.

Wherever the human species has been collected to any considerable amount, there names were attached to the different physical objects of the surrounding country.   For obvious reasons, the names of Cities, Towns, Villages, Hamlets, &c. preponderate in all countries where the population bears a due proportion to their extent ; and the most important generally gives its name to the district, province, county, &c. in which it lies.   Such conventional divisions are, therefore, to be considered of a date somewhat posterior to that of the towns themselves.   An examination of the Shires of Great Britain will serve to illustrate this remark : and from the Appendix, at page 74, &c. it will be perceived that their partition arose from causes quite different from those advanced in the following passage.

" The territorial divisions of England are not the consequence of a legislative act of any single governing body ; they are the effect of the ancient partition of the country among powerful chiefs.   The counties were their *shires* or *shares* (for it is the same word,) of territory.   Thus Berkshire is a corruption of *Beroc's share*, the share of Beroc, a powerful chieftain.   These shares, of course, varied according to the accidents of warfare and aggrandisement." *

It is well known that Alfred the Great divided England into 32 counties.   This number has since been augmented

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* See Cousin's Report on Public Instruction in Prussia ; translated by Sarah Austin.   Explanatory Notes, page 26.

to 40, and, including Wales, to 52. Each *County* was originally governed by a *Count*, who, on his dignity and title becoming hereditary, appointed a deputy, called the *Shire-reeve*, *Shrieve*, or *Sheriff*, that is, the manager of the *Shire* or *Share*.

In using this Manual, it is recommended that the Teacher, as the occurrence of one or more of the *Terms* may occasionally suggest to him, prescribe a portion, upon which the pupil may undergo examination in the following manner. " *Question*, The town at the mouth of the Dee ? *Answer*, Aberdeen. Of the Don ? Aberdon, now Old Aberdeen. Of the Brothock ? Aberbrothock. Into what is it corrupted ? Arbroath. Do you know any other terms of similar import ? Inver, Mouth, Monde," &c.

During this cross examination, in addition to the information afforded in the notes, the Teacher can easily impart an interest to the subject, by directing the pupil's attention to the fact, that certain *Terms* are peculiar to certain countries and districts of countries ; as, that *Caster*, with its forms of *Cester* and *Chester*, *Ford*, *Minster*, &c. are almost exclusively confined to England ; *Llan*, to Wales ; *Bal*, *Inver*, *Kil*, *Inch*, *Ben*, *Glen*, and *Strath*, &c. to Scotland. The rare exemplification of a few *Terms* in some countries might also be alluded to; as, of *Burgh*, though of frequent occurrence in England, being in Scotland chiefly confined to the names, Edin-*burgh*, Frasers-*burgh*, Helens-*burgh*, Jed-*burgh*, Mussel-*burgh*, &c. ; *Ham*, to the county of Roxburgh, &c.

CAUVIN's HOSPITAL, *March* 1835.

ETYMOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I. PREFIXES.

I.—Chiefly applicable to Towns, &c.

Aber, (Brit.; *havre*, French; *apertura*, Latin?)—the
Mouth of a River; as,

Aber- Avon, Glamorgan-shire.	*Avon*, (f. into the Bristol Chan.)
Aber- brothwick, (corruption into *Ar-*broath,) Angus-sh.	*Brothwick*, (f. into the German Ocean.)
Aber- conway, Caernarvon-sh.	*Conway*, (f. into the Irish Sea.)
Aber- corn, Linlithgow-sh.	{ *Corn*, or *Cornie* (f. into the Firth of Forth.)
Aber- deen, co. town of do. sh.*	*Dee*, (f. into the German Ocean.)
Aber- don, *or* Old *Aber-*deen.	*Don*, (f. into do.)
Aber- dour, Fife-sh.	*Dour*, (f. into the Firth of Forth.)
Aber- gavenny, Monmouth-sh.	*Gavenny*, (confl. with the Usk.)
Aber- gwilly, Carmarthen-sh.	*Gwilly*, (confl. with the Towey.)
Aber- nethy, Moray-sh. †	*Nethy*, (confl. with the Spey.)
Aber- teivy, (Welsh name of Cardigan,) co. town of do. sh. }	*Teivy*, (f. into St George's Chan.)
Aber- ystwith, Cardigan-sh.	*Ystwith*, (f. into the Irish Sea.)
Arb- irlot, anc. *Aber-* elliot, Angus-sh. }	*Elliot*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)

*Ber-*wick, (for *Aber-*wick,) Northumberland-sh.—the town
(*wic*) at the *mouth* (of the Tweed.)

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* These were anciently written *Abre-* dene, *Abre-* nethy, &c.

† *Aber-* nethy, Perth-sh. *i. e.* the work of *Nectan* or *Nethan.* It is
a corruption for *Obair Neachtain* (opus-eris, Lat.), a Pictish King, who
constituted this town the capital of his dominions, A. C. 456.

A

Foch-*abers*, Moray-sh.* *i. e.* the *green plain* at the *mouth.*

Hum*ber*, the *humming mouth,* is so named, according to Som-ner, from the great *hum* of its waters at the flowing and ebbing.†

Loch-*aber*, a district of Inverness-sh., so called, according to some, from being, as it were, *the mouth of the lochs,* that, by means of the Caledonian Canal, now connect the Atlantic and German Oceans. ‡

Aber is a parish in Caernarvon-sh. To the same may be referred the Art-*abri* and Cant-*abri*, nations of ancient Spain.

AUCHIN, (*achadh*, Gael.)—a Field ; as,

Auchin- cairn, Kirkcudbright-sh.	
Auchin- cloich, Ayr-sh.	i. e. *rocky* or *stony* field, *(cloch.)*
Auchin- doir, parish, Aberdeen-sh.	of the *pursuit.* ‖
Auchin- leck, parish, Ayr-sh.	of *rock* or *stone, (leac.)* §
Auchin- leith, Aberdeen-sh.	i. e. *gray* field, *(liath.)*
Auchin- taunter, Sutherland-sh.	of the *chanter,* or singer. ¶
Auchin- treasurich, do.	of the *treasurer.*

AUCHTER, (Gael.)—a Height ; as,

Auchter- arder, Perth-sh.	i. e. the *summit* of the height. **

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* *Foich* properly means a plain for rendezvous or weapon-shaw, which was frequently practised here ; and the two waters, the Spey and Fochabers, unite here. In the vicinity it is generally called Foch-*aber*.

† The estuary separating the shires of York and Lincoln, and formed by the waters of the Yorkshire Ouse, Trent, &c. Hence the modern county of North-*humber*-land, which occupies but a small portion of the ancient division of that name under the Heptarchy, i. e. *the land north of the Humber,* which extended to the Firth of Forth. According to others, however, it is supposed to have derived its name from a noted pirate of the name of *Humber,* who was drowned between Hull and Barton.

‡ According to others, however, from a little loch lying in the midst of a large shaking moss, called Loch-na-eabar, i. e. the loch in the mire or bog.

‖ According to Buchanan, Luthlac, son to the usurper Macbeth, was pursued by Malcolm through the valley of this parish, and afterwards slain in the valley of Bogie.

§ Rocks, chiefly of *free-stone,* appear in most places in the parish.

¶ Both are in the vicinity of the Cathedral of Dornoch.

** The Church is placed upon the *summit* of a considerable eminence.

Auchter- house, parish, Angus-shire. · · · i. e. the *house* or *kirk* on the height. *

Auchter- toul, parish, Fife-sh. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{on the } \textit{Teel,} \text{ (f. into Firth of}\\ \text{Forth,) for Auchter-}\textit{teel.}\end{array}\right.$

BAL; BALL; &c. (*baile*, Gael.)—a Village or Township; as,

Bal- christie, Fife-sh. of the *Christies,* (an anc. family.)

Bal- dutsche, or *Bal-*duitch, (ancient name of Tain)Ross-sh. $\left.\right\}$ of *Dothesius,* or *Duis-chius.* †

Bal- maclellan, Kirkudbright-sh, of the *Maclellans.* ‡

Bal- maghie,   do. of the *Maghies.* ‖

Bal- merino, Fife-sh. on the *sea,* or Firth (of Tay.) §

Bal- na- gown, Ross-sh. i. e. of the *smiths.* ¶

Bal- quhidder, Perth-sh. in the centre of *five glens.*

Bal- vaird-Castle, do. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{among the } \textit{heights} \text{ or hills (of}\\ \text{Abernethy.)}\end{array}\right.$

Ball- an- trae, Ayr-sh. $\left.\right\}$
Ball- an- traid, Ross-sh. $\left.\right\}$ on the *sea-shore,* (*traigh.*)

Ball- egarry, Angus-sh. of King *Edgar.*

Ball- ingry, Fife-sh. qu. of the Cross, or *inri.* **

Ballin- robe, Co. Mayo. on the *Robe,* (f. into Loch Mask.)

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* The village is built on the *ridge* of an eminence in the middle of Strathern, and commands on the N. and E. an extensive prospect of the adjacent country.

† He was a saint, the walls of whose chapel in the neighbourhood of the town are still standing. His name is modernized into *Duthus.*

‡ Once a powerful family here, a considerable branch of which has till lately, for several centuries, possessed the lands contiguous to the church and village.—In names of places, *l* and *m* are often silent; as, Ba*l*maclellan, Ba*l*maghie; Cambus-kenneth, Cambusnethan; Co*l*vend, Cu*l*ross; Da*l*keith, Da*l*ry, &c.

‖ For about six centuries before 1786, the family of Maghie of Balmaghie possessed extensive estates in this part of the country, and resided here.

§ The old abbey is called by Leslie *Bal-muraeum,* and by Fordun, Habitaculum ad *Mare.*

¶ Such names of places recal to mind the domestic economy of the feudal Barons, who seem to have paid the wages of their menials and tradesmen in land. Hence we find the *Smiths'*, the Bow-makers', the Pipers' Croft, &c. &c.

** These initials, which are frequently found inscribed on *crosses* erected in honour of Christianity, represent *Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judaeorum,* for J. N. R. J.

Bally- ath- cliath, cap. of Ireland.	i. e. of the *ford* of *hurdles.* *
Bell- adrum, Inverness-sh.	{ on the *eminence*, (Ball-an-drom, Gael.)
Tor- *boll*, Sutherland-sh.	{ on the *eminence*, (*torr*,) for Tor-*baille.* †

BEAU ; BEL ; &c. (Fr. from *bellus*, Lat.)—Fine, Pleasant, *Beauti*ful ; as,

Beau- fort, France, &c. &c.	i. e. pleasant, &c. *fort.*
Beau- ly, Inverness-sh. *Bewd-* ley, Worcester-sh.	do. *place*, (*lieu,* Fr. *locus,* Lat.)
Beau- desert, (or *Belle-* desert, corrupted into *Buzzard*,) Warwick-sh.	pleasant *retreat.*
Beau- maris, Anglesea.	{ do. *marsh* or fen, (*Bellus mariscus,* Lat.)
Beau- mont, France, &c.	i. e. on a fine *mount.* ‡
Bel- haven, Haddington-sh.	do. *haven* or harbour. ‖
Bel- vedere palace, Rome, and *Bel-*voir castle, Leicester-sh.	do. to *behold*, (*vedere,* Ital. and *voir,* Fr.) §
Fontaine- *bleau*, (Fontaine (de) *belle* eau.)	i. e. the *fountain* of fine *water.* ¶
Porto- *Bello*, Colombia, S. America.	do. fine *port* or harbour.
Buenos- Ayres, (Span.) do.	{ do. fine *gales* (from the fine climate.)

* So Dublin is called to this day in the Irish language, from the *hurdles* or wears formerly placed by the native Irish in the harbour to catch fish.

† So *Tor-*ry, Fife-sh. i. e. the King's *height.*

‡ It commands a pleasant view of the plain extending on the right bank of the Oise.

‖ It is a suburb of Dunbar, pleasantly situated on a low land at the water's edge.

§ The former is one of the Pope's palaces, and the latter a seat of the Duke of Rutland. *Bel-vedere*, Greece, is in a *delightful* situation.

¶ A palace of the Kings of France. The name of *Fons Bliaudi* seems to confirm the common opinion concerning the discovery of a spring. A dog, named *Bliaud*, belonging to Louis VII. was missed in the chase, and after a long search was found by the king, quenching his thirst at a stream before that time unknown. This place was afterwards chosen as the site of a hunting residence.

BLAIR, (*blar*, Gael.)—a Field, or Plain clear of Woods, frequently abounding in Muir; as,

Blair- Athole, parish, Perth-sh.	of *Athole*, (a subdivision of Perth-sh.)
Blair- Gowrie, do.	of *Gowrie*, (a subdivision of Perth-sh.) *
Blair- Logie, Stirling-sh.	of *Logie*-parish.
Ard- *Blair*, Perth-sh.	i. e. the *height* in the plain, &c.†
Bal- *Blair*, Ross-sh.	i. e. the *township*, do.

CAER; CAR; &c. (Brit. *castrum*, Lat.)—a Fort or Fortress, a Town; as,

Caer- leon, or *Car*-leon, Monmouth-sh.	of *Lleon*. ‡
Caer- marthen, or *Car*-marthen, co. town of do. sh. (*Mari-dunum* of the Romans.)	of *Marius*. ‖
Caer- narvon, or *Car*-narvon, co. town of do. sh.	at or over against *Von* or *Mon*. §
Caer- wys, or *Car*-wys, Flint-sh.	of *judicature*, (*gwys*, a summons.) ¶
Car- diff, co. town of Glamorgan-sh.	on the *Taaf*, or *Taafe*.
Car- digan, co. town of do. sh.	of the *Dean*, (*Decanus*, Lat.) **
Card- ross, Dumbarton-sh.	on the *promontory*, (see post. *Ross*.)
Car- lisle, co. town of Cumberland-sh.	having a *tower* (*lugh*,) beside a *trench* (*gwall*.)††
Car- low, (anc. *Cather*-lough,) co. town of do.	on the *lough*, or lake (of the Barrow.)

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* A muir abounding with moss, is in the near neighbourhood of the village.

† From the circumstance of the Celtic and Gaelic chiefs generally making choice of such plains for their field of battle, the term frequently denotes a battle, or the site of one, (*locus pugnae*.)

‡ An ancient British king.

‖ Baxter reads Margi-dunum, from Teut. *Maerg*, (marl,) and *dun*, (town,) because *marl* abounds in the neighbourhood.

§ Mona is the ancient name of Anglesey.

¶ The county *assizes* are regularly held here. ** Deans-ton.

†† Caer-lyell, Sax. and Lugu-vallum, Lat. Here a Roman trench may yet be seen.

A 2

Car- luke, Lanark-sh.	of St *Luke.* *
Carr- iden, (corr. for *Caer-*eden,) Lin-lithgow-sh.	on the *wing* or out-work.†
Cath- cart, (for *Caer-*cart,) Renfrew-sh.	on the *Cart.*
*Cr-*amond, (for *Car-*amond,) Linlith-gow-sh.	on the *Amond* or *Al-mond.* ‡

Caer- caradock, Shrop-sh.—the fort of *Caractacus.* ||

Kirk- bean, (for *Caer-* ben,) Kirkcudbright-sh. *i. e.* the high fort, or the fort on the *eminence.* §

Kirk- in- tulloch, Dumbarton-sh. (for *Caer-* pen- tulach,)— the fort on the *head* or end of a *hill.*

CAMBUS, (*cam,* crooked, and *uisge,* water, Gael.)—the curve or bend of a River ; as,

Cambus- kenneth, Stirling-sh.	in honour of *Kenneth.* ¶
Cambus- lang, Lanark-sh.	of St *Lan* or *Launus.* **
Cambus- nethan, Lanark-sh.	of St *Nethan,* (Nectanus, Lat.)††

COL ; CUL ; &c. (*cul,* Gael.)—the Back, or Hinder Part ; as,

Col- lessie, Fife-sh.	of a *den* or *hollow.* ‡‡
Col- vend, parish, Kirkcud-bright-sh.	i. e. of the *hill,* (beann) viz. of Criffel.
Cul- ross, Perth-sh.	{ i. e. of *Ross,* (i. e. the penin-sula of Fife.)

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* Its ancient church was dedicated to that Evangelist.

† It is understood that the first of the chain of Roman forts was situated here.   ‡ This was an important Roman station.

|| Here are the vestiges of the fortifications erected by that famous British king, who defended them against Ostorius and the Roman legions.

§ About a mile and a half to the S. E. of the Church, there is a high rising ground, called Borrow-hill, upon which has stood a Castle or Fort, still known by the name of the Castle-hill, or M'Culloch's Castle.

¶ A king of Scotland. The Forth makes a bend round this Abbey.

** The present kirk, which occupies the very spot where the old kirk stood, is situated on the bank of a remarkably rapid and winding rivulet, here called the *Kirk-burn.* St Lan was the founder of many monasteries.

†† The old church was situated near a fine bending of the Clyde.

‡‡ The village is situated at the bottom of one.

Cul- ter, parish in Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Lanark-sh. } i. e. of the *country,* (*tir.*) *

Cults or *Cull-*is estate, Aberdeen-sh. } i. e. the ridge to the *south,* (*deas.*)†

DUN ; DUM ; &c. (Celtic ; *dunum,* Lat.) *Drum ;* (Gael. *druim ;* and *drunan,* the Ridge of a Hill,)—a Hill or Fort on a Hill ; as,

Dun- bar, Haddington-sh. the town on the *hill* or *height.*

Dun- barton, co. town of do. sh. { of the *Britons,* (Dun-*breatan,* Gael.) ‡

Dun- dee, co. town of Angus-sh. of *God.* ||

Dun- fermline, Fife-sh. by the *winding rivulet.*

Dun- keld, Perth-sh. of the *Caledonii,* (anc. Dun-*caldin.*)

Dun- staffnage-Castle, Argyle-sh. ¶ i. e. of *Stephan,* (*Mons Stephani.*)

Dun- syre, Lanark-sh. i. e. the *steep* hill, (*Dun-syath.*)**

Dun- wich, Suffolk. the *town* (*wic*) on a hill.

Dum- blane, Perth-sh. of St *Blaan* or *Blane.* ††

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* This exactly describes the situation of the parishes. The *first* and *second* are distinguished from the *third* by the names of *Mary*-culter, and *Peter*-culter, the saints to whom chapels were dedicated in the respective parishes, when Popery became the established religion.

† It has a warm exposure to the South, and is sheltered by a hill behind, from the N. and N. E.

‡ Because the adjoining district was the residence of a tribe of *Britons,* called Attacotti, till the reign of Malcolm IV.

|| *Dunum Dei,* the name is said to have been given by David, Earl of Huntingdon, king William's brother, who, as he was returning from the Holy War, first derived comfort from the sight of this hill in a great storm by which he was overtaken. In token of his gratitude he erected a splendid church. This seems to account satisfactorily for the etymology, although Buchanan renders it *Tao-dunum* (*the hill on the Tay*), which is equally applicable to many as conspicuous hills. Boetius names it *Donum Dei, the gift of God,* and accordingly in old writings and charters it is spelled *Don-dé* and *Don-dié.*

¶ It occupies the site of an ancient palace and burying-place of the Scottish Kings.

** There is a remarkable hill in the immediate vicinity of the village.

†† The superior of a convent of Culdees there.

Dum- fries, or anc. Drum- ⎫
    fries, co. town of do. sh. ⎬ among *shrubs* or *furze.*

Down- patrick, co. Down.   of St *Patrick,* (its founder.) *

Drum- mond-Castle, Perth-sh.   { the *mouth* of the hills (of
                                     Strathern.)

Chateau- *dun,* France.   i. e. the *castle* on the hill. †

Chal- *don*-parish, Surrey.   abounding in *chalk.* ‡

Elm- *don*-parish, Essex co.   covered with *elms.* ‖

Gren- *don,* Bucks.   on a *green* hill. §

Hunting- *don,* co. town of do. sh.   { on a hill for *hunting,* (*Venan-*
                                      todunum, Lat.) ¶

Snow- *don,* Carnarvon-sh.   covered with *snow.* **

Ven- *dome,* France.   covered with *vines.* ††

Dunse, Berwick-sh. the old town formerly stood on the top of the hill *Dunse*-Law, (see post. *Law.*)

Doune, a village of Perth-sh. near which are the ruins of *Doune* Castle.

Downs, anc. *hillocks* of sand near Deal on the Kentish coast, now covered by the sea.

Duni-pacis, two artificial *hills* or mounds of earth on the west side of the Carron in Stirling-sh. made by the Romans as *monuments of the peace* concluded here between them and the Caledonians; whence the house of *Dunipace* derives its name. Siothdhun is equivalent to *Duni-pace.*

Canew-*don* parish, Essex, is supposed to be derived from *Canuti domus,* Canute, the Dane, having kept his court here.

Dun or *Down,* a remarkable *hill* in the parish of Fintry, Stirling-sh.

Dron-parish, Perth-sh. so named from the *rising ground* on which the church and manse stand.

Drymen or *Drumen,* Stirling-sh.—*ridges* or *eminences,* peculiarly descriptive of considerable part of the parish, which frequently intersected by deep ravines, with rising grounds between them.

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* He was tutelar saint of Ireland, and interred here.

† It rises on a *rock* commanding the river Loire.

‡ Great quantities of *chalk* are found in the neighbourhood.

‖ The church stands on a rising ground, on which a number of *elm* formerly grew.

§ There is a *verdant* eminence in the parish.

¶ It was originally built on an eminence in a forest, from its convenient situation for *hunting.*

** *Snow* lies upon this mountain the greater part of the year.

†† It stands below a hill covered with fruitful *vine*yards.

The following respectively represent the affix *dunum* in the Latin names; viz.

Autun, Burgundy,	Augusto-*dun*-um.
Ley-den, Holland.	Lugo-*dun*-um.
Lou-dun, or Lo-dun, Poitou.	Julio-*dun*-um.
Ly-ons, Lyonnais.	Lug-*dun*-um.
Mal-don, Essex.	Camalo-*dun*-um.
Mel-un, Isle of France.	Melo-*dun*-um.
Noy-on, Isle of France.	Novio-*dun*-um.
Si-on (Fr.) and Sitten, (Germ.) Valais.	Se-*dun*-um.
Ver-dun, Lorrain.	Vero-*dun*-um.
Yver-dun, Switzerland.	Ebre-*dun*-um.*

ECCLES ; EGLIS, &c. (*eaglais,* Gael. *eglise,* Fr. *ecclesia,* Lat. from Gr.)—a Church or place of worship; as,

Eccles- greig, and *Eccles*-craig parish, corr. for *Eccles*- cyrus, Kincardine-sh.	i. e. of St *Gregory* or *Cyrus.*
Eccles- hall, Stafford-sh.	i. e. the church-man's *hall.* †
Eccles- machan, Linlithgow-sh.	of St *Machan.*
Eccles- ton, Lancs. &c.	i. e. *Kirk*- ton ; *Kirk*- by, &c.
Eglis- breck, Stirling-sh.	i. e. the *speckled* church. ‡
Eglis- maol-Luach, Lanark-sh.	of the *bald* (St) *Luke.* ‖
Eagles- ham, Renfrew-sh.	the *hamlet* with the church.
Terr- *egles* - parish, Kirkcud-bright-sh.	Terre d' Eglise — Kirk- *land,* Terra Ecclesiae.

To the same source must be referred *Eccles*-parish, Berwick-sh. in which there was once a nunnery of great magnitude and repute, but of which few vestiges now remain ; and a few parishes of that name in England. *Beccles*, in Suffolk, has an elegant Gothic church ; and the ruins of another, called Ingrate church, are yet visible.

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* It may be remarked, that this syllable in the composition of foreign names is generally used as an *affix.*

† Here the bishops of Litchfield had formerly a palace.

‡ The original name of Falkirk, from the *colour* of the *stones.*

‖ The ancient name of the parish of Car-luke, (see pr. *Car.*) *Maol,* bald, from being applied to a monk with a shaved head, has been given in a general sense to a Saint or St. It is very probable that a St Cyrus resided here, as there is a spring of salubrious water, called *St Cyrus's Well,* &c.

INVER;* corr. INNER; (Gael.)—the Mouth of a
River; as,

Inver- ary, co. town of Argyle-sh.	*Ary,* (f. into Loch Fyne.)
Inver- bervie, Mearns.	*Bervie,* (f. into German Ocean.)
Inver- esk, Edinburgh-sh.	*Esk,* (f. into Firth of Forth.)
Inver- lochy, Inverness-sh.	*Lochy,* (f. into Loch Linnhe.)
Inver- ness, co. town of do. sh.	*Ness,* (f. into Moray Firth.)
Inver- nochtie, Aberdeen-sh.	*Nochtie,* (confl. with the Don.)†
Inver- ugie, do.	*Ugie,* (f. into German Ocean).
Inver- urie, do.	*Urie,* (near confl. with the Don.)
Inner- kip, Renfrew-sh.	*Kip,* (f. into Firth of Clyde.)
Inner- leithen, Peebles-sh.	*Leithen,* (confl. with the Tweed.)

Inver is the name of some villages; as in the parish of Tain,
Ross-sh. &c.

KIL; (*cella,* taken for a church among the anc. Scots;
cill, Gael. a Church-yard, a Burying-ground,)—a
Chapel or Place of Worship; also a Burying-ground;
as,

Kil- bagie, Clackmannan-sh.	of St *Bega.* ‡
Kil- brandon, Argyle-sh.	of St *Brandon.*
Kil- bride, Bute-sh.	of St *Bride* or *Bridget.*
Kil- bucho, Peebles-sh.	of St *Bega.*
Kil- chuiman, the Gaelic name of Fort-Augustus.	i. e. burial-ground of the *Cummins.*
Kil- kenny, co. town of do. co.	of St *Kenny* or *Canice.* ‖
Kil- lin, Perth-sh.	{ at the *loch* (Tay) or at the water-fall. §

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* *Inver* is compounded of *Ion,* deserving of, and *Ar,* to till, (arare,
Lat.) i. e. worthy of tillage, (Ion-ar.) It is probable that agriculture was
first attempted on such fertile spots, as the plats of ground situated at the
mouth of a river generally are.

† The ancient name of the parish of Strath-don. It received the name
from the situation of the Church.

‡ A female Scottish Saint of early times.

‖ This city consists of two parts, the Kilkenny properly so called, and
the borough of St Canice, or Irish-town, a separate jurisdiction.

§ In the centre of the town the river forms a series of cascades.

Kil- madoc, Perth-sh.	of St *Madoc,* (Madocus.)
Kil- malie, Inverness-sh.	of St *Malie.* *
Kil- marnock, Ayr-sh.	of St *Marnoc,* (Marnochus.)
Kil- mory parish, Bute-sh.	
Kirrie- muir parish, (commonly pron. *Kella-*muir,) Angus-sh.	of St *Mary,* (Mhuire.)
Kil- mun parish, Ross-sh.	of St *Mun,* (*Mundus,* Lat.)
Kil- patrick, Dumbarton-sh.	of St *Patrick.*
Kil- renny, Fife-sh.	of St *Irenaeus.* †
Kil- winning, Ayr-sh.	of St *Winnin.*
Kin- loss, Moray-sh. (corr. for anc. *Kil-*loss, or *Kil-*floss.)	on the water. ‡
Cl- oseburn, Dumfries-sh.	of *Osburn,* (cella Osburni.)

The above were originally spelled thus; *Cel-*marnoc; *Cel-*patrick; &c.

I-colm-*kill,* or I-colmb-*kill,* (for I-columb-kill,) the chapel or cell (*kill,*) of St *Colm,* or *Columb,*‖ in the island, (*I* pron. *ee.*)

To the same may be referred *Kells, Kel-* ton, *Kill, Kil-* ton, &c. &c.

KIL, (*coille,* Gael.)—frequently denotes a Wood; as,

Kil- dare, co. town of do.   i. e. the wood of *oaks,* (darach.)§
Killi- crankie, Perth-sh.,(*Coille-* of *trembling,* (from its awful chrioth-nuich, Gael.)   appearance.)

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* This Malie must have been a person eminent for piety, or for some other extraordinary quality, as even the modern Highlanders, when their veracity is suspected, will use the following phrase : " Air Malie tha," i. e. I swear by *Malie* that it is as I say.

† A holy man who resided here. He was bishop of Lyons. In Scotland he was usually styled St Irnie, which has been corrupted into St Renny. Rennie-hill, the name of a contiguous estate, was once called Irnie-hill.

‡ The town stands at the N. E. extremity of a considerable lake formed by the river Findhorn.

‖ A contraction for Columba, the Latin name of Colon, the saint. The more anc. name is I-ona, i. e. the island of waves, (*onde,* Fr.)

§ The common or lawn in the neighbourhood, which contains nearly 5000 acres of the softest turf, was once a *forest of oaks.*

Eden- *keillie*-parish, Moray-sh. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{the } \textit{face} \text{ of the } \textit{wood,} \text{ (Aodan-}\\ \textit{coille.)} * \end{array}\right.$

Ordi- *quhill*-parish, Aberdeen-sh. the wood beside the *height*.
   To this is referable *Kyle*.

KIRK, (*kirche*, Teut. ; *kuriake*, Gr. ; *domus*, Lat.)—Lord's
   house, a Church or Temple, a Kirk-Town ; as,

Kirk- aldy, Fife-sh.	of the *Culdees*, (colentes Deum.)
Kirk- colm, Wigton-sh.	of St *Columbus*.
Kirk- cudbright, co. town of do. sh.	of St *Cuthbert*.
Kirk- gunzeon, (corr. for anc. *Kirk*- winnyn,) do. $\Big\}$	of St *Winnin*, (Kil- *winning*.)
Kir- kinner, Wigton-sh.	of St *Kenneir*. †
Kirk- mahoe, Dumfries-sh.	$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{on the } \textit{plain} \ddagger \text{ } (\textit{magh}) \text{ near}\\ \text{the } \textit{water.}\end{array}\right.$
Kirk- maiden, Wigton-sh.	of St *Medan*. ‖
Kirk- michael, or *Kirk*-michel, Ayr-sh. $\Big\}$	of St *Michael*.
Kirk- oswald, (vulgarly called *Kirk*-uzzald,) Cumberland. $\Big\}$	of St *Oswald*.
Kirk- urd, Peebles-sh.	on the *height*, (*urd, ord,* or *ard*.)
Kirk- wall, Orkney.	the *great* kirk. §
Kirk- by-Kendal, Westmoreland. $\Big\}$	in the *dale* or *vale* of the *Ken*.
Kirk- by-Lonsdale, do.	in do. do. *Lune*.
Kirk- by-Moorside, York-sh.	$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{on the } \textit{side} \text{ or } \textit{edge} \text{ of Black}\\ \textit{moor.} \P\end{array}\right.$
Lawrenee- *kirk*, Mearns.	of St *Lawrence*.

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 * The remains of natural wood, and the great quantities of oak and
fir found in the mosses of this parish, prove that the whole *face* of the
country was formerly covered with wood.
 † The ancient church was dedicated to that virgin and martyr, who
suffered death at Cologne, along with many others, in 450.
 ‡ Hence County *Mayo* in Ireland ; *Moy*-parish, Inverness-sh. and
May-island, in the mouth of the Firth of Forth.
         ‖ " Hear, land o' cakes, and brither Scots,
             Frae *Maiden-kirk* to John o' Groats."—*Burns.*
 § When under the rule of the Danes, it was Kirk-vaa or Kirk-waa,
in allusion to the Cathedral of St *Magnus*, or Great.
 ¶ An abbey of Cistercian nuns formerly stood at Keld-holm, about a
mile from the town.

Dun- kirk, France.	near the *Downs*. *
Fal- *kirk*, Stirling-sh.	at or near the *wall*, (vallum.) †
Lawrence- *kirk*, Mearns.	of St *Lawrence*.
Orms- *kirk*, Lancs.	in honour of the *Ormes*.
Sel- *kirk*, co. town of do. sh.	{ the *great* kirk, (*Sele-* chyrc, or *Sel-* chirc.)

LLAN, (Brit.)—a Church, *or* Town with a Church ; as,

Llan- armon, Denbigh-sh.	of St *Armon*. ‡
Llan- asaph, Flint-sh.	of St *Asaph*.
Llan- badarn, Cardigan-sh.	of *Paternus*. ‖
Llan- beder, or *Llam-* peter, do.	of do.
Llan- daff, Glamorgan-sh.	on the *Taaf* or *Taafe*.
Llan- derfell, or *Llan-* deffel, Merioneth-sh.	of St *Derfel* Gadam. §
Llan- elian, Anglesey.	of St *Elian* Gannaid. ¶
Llan- rhaiadr, Denbigh-sh.	on the *Rhaiadr*.
Llan- stephan, Carmarthen-sh.	of St *Stephen*.
Llan- thony, Monmouth-sh.	on the *Hondey*, (tr. of the *Usk*.)**
Llan- trissant, Glamorgan-sh.	of the *three saints*. ††
Llan- villing, Montgomery-sh.	of *Llewellyn*. ‡‡

* So called from the downs or *sand-banks* on the coast.

† The *wall* of Antoninus passed very near the church. In the Gaelic language it is sometimes called Eglis-*bris*, i. e. *broken* church, which, some think, is not improperly rendered *Fal*-kirk, i. e. *fallen* kirk. "Near Falkirk," says Lithgow, "remain the ruins and marks of a town, &c. swallowed up into the earth by an earthquake." *Britannia Baconica*, p. 179. (See pr. Eccles, &c.)

‡ It was formerly noted for the pilgrimages to his shrine.

‖ A king of Northumberland, who founded a monastery here, and in honour of whom a church was afterwards erected.

§ It was remarkable for his wooden image, about which the Welsh had a prophecy, that it would set a whole forest on fire ; to accomplish which, it was brought to London in 1538, and used as part of the fuel which consumed Forest the friar, for denying the Pope's supremacy.

¶ In the church are the portraits of the founder, as well as of several of the Apostles.

** The Chapel was erected by St David, who led the life of a recluse at this village in the reign of Henry I. It is generally called Llan-*denny*.

†† Viz. St Ilhog, St Denny, and St Monow.

‡‡ It was first incorporated by *Llewellyn* ap Gryffyd in the reign of Edward II.

Laun- ceston, (corr. for *Llan-*
  styphan, co. town of Corn- } of St *Stephen.*
  wall.)
Llan- bryd-parish, Moray-sh.   of St *Bride* or *Bridget.*

SCRIPTURE TERMS.

BEER, (באר)—a Well; as,

Be- er-lahairoi, S. of Judah-tr.   of *Lahai-roi.* *
Be- er-sheba, S. of Simeon-tr.   of the *oath*, or *seven.*†

Be-er is mentioned as a stage in the marches of the Israelites in the wilderness, and as a town in the tribe of Simeon. The ancient Michmash is now known by the name of *Beer.* ‡

BETH, (בית)—a House; as,

Beth- abara, tr. of Gad and } of *passage.* ‖
  Reuben.
Beth- arabah, tr. of Benjamin.   of *Arabah* or the *plain.*

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* i. e. *of him that lives and sees me.* "And Hagar called the name of the Lord that spake unto her, Thou, God, seest me; for she said, Have I also here looked after him that seeth me ?"—Gen. xvi. 13. "Isaac dwelt by the well *Lahai-roi.*"—Gen. xxv. 11.

† "And Abraham said (to Abimelech, king of Gerar,) *Seven* ewe-lambs shalt thou take of my hand, that they may be a witness unto me that I have digged this *well.* Wherefore he called that place *Beer-sheba,* because there they *sware* both of them."—Gen. xxi. 30, 31.

‡ "And from thence they went to *Beer ;* that is, the *well* whereof the Lord spake unto Moses, Gather the people together, and I will give them water," &c.—Numb. xxi. 16. "And Jotham ran away, and fled, and went to *Beer,* and dwelt there, for fear of Abimelech his brother."—Judges ix. 21.

‖ "And the men pursued after the spies the way to Jordan unto the *fords.*"—Joshua ii. 7. "And they went down after Ehud, and took the *fords* of Jordan towards Moab."—Judges iii. 28. "And the Gileadites took the *passages* of Jordan before the Ephraimites."—Judges xii. 5. "And Gideon sent messengers throughout all Mount Ephraim, saying, Come down against the Midianites, and take before them the waters unto *Beth-barah* and Jordan."—Judges vii. 24.

Beth- el, tr. of Benjamin.	of *God.* *
Beth- esda, tr. of Benjamin.	of *mercy.* †
Beth- hoglah, tr. of Benjamin.	of *Hoglah.*
Beth- jesimoth, tr. of Reuben.	of *Jeshimon* or the *wilderness.*
Beth- nimrah, tr. of Gad.	{ on the *Nimrah,* (trib. of the *Jordan.*)
Beth- shemesh, tr. of Judah.	of the *sun.* ‡
Beth- tappuah, tr. of Simeon.	of *Tappuah.*

EN, (ׂ --)—a Fountain, a Well; as,

En- rogel, tr. of Benjamin.	of *Rogel,* i. e. the *fuller's well.* ‖
En- shemesh, do.	of the *sun.*

To the same is referable *Aenon* or *Enon,* a city of Galilee. §

KIRJATH, (Heb.)—a City; as,

Kirjath- aim.	i. e. the *double city.* ¶
Kirjath- arba, tr. of Judah.	i. e. built by *Arba.* **

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* " And Jacob was afraid, and said, How dreadful is this place ! this is none other but the *house of God,* and this is the gate of heaven. And he called the name of that place *Beth-el.*"—Gen. xxviii. 17. *El* means *God ;* thus *El*-ijah means, ' *God* is my Lord ;' *El*-izabeth, ' the oath of God ;' Ishma-*el,* ' *God* shall hear,'—Gen. xvi. 11. Isra-*el,* prince who prevails with *God,* Gen. xxxii. 28 ; Peni-*el,* ' the face of *God,*' Gen. xxxii. 30. &c. &c.

† Because the erection of a public bath here was an act of kindness to the people, who, in a hot climate, required frequent bathing ; or rather, because God had graciously bestowed a healing virtue upon its waters, for at a certain season, probably at the passover, an angel went down into the pool, and moved it in so sensible a manner, that whoever stept first into it after the troubling of the waters, was made whole of whatever disease he had. See John v. 4.

‡ This is the Arabic modern name of *On* or *Heliopolis* in Egypt.

‖ " Then said the Lord unto Isaiah, Go forth now to meet Ahaz, thou, and Shear-jashub thy son, at the end of the conduit of the upper pool in the highway of the *Fuller's field.*"—Is. vii. 3.

§ " And John was baptizing in *Aenon,* near to Salim, because there was *much water* (*many waters,* Gr.) there."—John iii. 23.

¶ Mahan-*aim,* tribe of Gad, i. e. the *two* hosts or camps. Jacob gave it this name, because here he had a vision of angels, of whom he said, " This is God's host."

** " And the name of Heshbon before was *Kirjath-arba ;* which *Arba* was a great man among the Anakims."—Joshua xiv. 15. " And they gave them (the Levites) the *city of Arba,* the father of Anak, which city is Hebron."—Joshua xxi. 11.

RAMAH, &c. (Heb.)—an elevated situation, *or* eminence ;
as,

Ramah, or *Ramath-* aim, tr. of Benjamin.	i. e. the *eminence,* or the *two hills.* *
Ramath- mizpeh, tr. of Gad.	{ i. e. of *Mizpeh,* (i. e. a *beacon* or *watch-tower.*) †
Ramoth- gilead, do.	{ i. e. of *Gilead,* (i. e. the *heap* of *witness.*) ‡

There was a *Ramah* in Naphtali, a *Ramath* in Simeon, and
a *Remeth* or *Jarmuth* in Issachar.

II.—CHIEFLY APPLICABLE TO MOUNTAINS.

BEN ; BEIN ; PEN ; &c. *(beann,* Gael.)—a Hill *or*
Mountain ; as,

Ben- cleugh, or *Ben-*cloch, Clackmannan-sh.	i. e. the *rocky* mountain, (cloch.) ‖
Ben- cruachan, Argyle-sh.	{ i. e. the *elevated* mountain, (cruachan, Gael. a *rising* ground.)
Ben- etterick, or Etterick-*Penn*, Selkirk-sh.	of *Etterick*-parish.
Ben- ledi, Perth-sh.	i. e. of *God,* (Ben-le-dia.)

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* It is said to have stood upon Mount Ephraim, and is thought to have
been called *Ramath-aim,* because it was built upon *two hills,* which made
it appear as a *double city.* From having a *watch-tower* built in it, it had
the name of *Zophim* added to it.

† " And *Mizpah ;* for Laban said, The Lord *watch* between me and
thee, when we are absent one from another."—Gen. xxxi. 49.

‡ " And Laban said, This *heap* is a *witness* between me and thee this
day : therefore was the name of it called *Galeed.*"—Gen. xxxi. 48.

‖ The summits of the central Ochils, particularly Ben-cleugh, the
highest of the range, are composed of granite.

Ben- lomond, Dumbarton-sh.	i. e. the *bare green* hill. *
Ben- more, Perth-sh.	i. e. the *great* or *big* mountain.
Ben- nevis, Inverness-sh.	i. e. *snowy* mountain. †
Ben- venue, Perth-sh.	i. e. the *small* mountain. ‡
Ben- wyvis, or *Ben-*uaish, Ross-sh. }	i. e. *wet* or *snowy* mountain. ‖
Bein- deirg, Perth-sh.	{ i. e. the *red* mountain, (dearg, Gael.)
Bein- glo, Aberdeen-sh.	{ i. e. with the *veil* or *covering*, viz. of clouds and snow.
Pent- lands, Edinburgh-sh.	i. e. the *hilly* or *high* lands.
Penny- cuick-House.	i. e. of the *cuckoo*.
Pena de las Enamorados, Grenada, Spain. }	i. e. the *Lovers' Mount.* §
Gram- *pians*, Scotland.	{ i. e. the *huge* mountains, (a corr. for grand-beann.)
Mor- *ven*, Aberdeen-sh. and Caithness-sh.	i. e. the *big* mountain, (mor-bean.)

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* According to others, it is a contraction for Ben-loch-lomin, i. e. the hill of the lake full of islands.

† In the fissures of its precipitous sides, the *snow* remains unmelted even in the warmest weather. Around its southern base flows the streamlet of the *Nevis*, through the glen of the same name—(Glen-nevis.)

‡ So called, from being less than Ben-ledi or Ben-lomond.

‖ This mountain was never known to have been entirely free of *snow* till the singularly hot Summer of 1826. It is the property of Sir Hector Monro, of Foulis, who holds it from one of the kings of Scotland, upon the singular condition that he shall furnish his Majesty with a snow-ball any day of the year, if required.

§ It rises in the vicinity of Anteguera, and has been celebrated by an act of heroism not unexampled in the history of Spain during the middle ages, or even in modern times. A Christian knight, having been taken prisoner by a Moorish prince, during his captivity, fell in love with the daughter of the infidel. Resolved to celebrate their union in a Christian country, and at the foot of the altar, they had proceeded to the frontiers, when, being overtaken by the prince and his troops, they sought a hiding-place in the caves of the mountain. The enraged father ordered the soldiers to seize the fugitives, and though his daughter remonstrated that she was a Christian, that she had married, and threatened to destroy herself if he approached, he yet remained inexorable, and the two lovers rushed headlong from the *summit* of a precipice. A cross indicates the place, and serves still to commemorate the event.

Scara- *bines,* Caithness-sh.   i. e. the *scarry* hills.
Cock- *pen*-parish, Edinburgh-sh. i. e. the *red* (Brit.) height. *

   Pen forms the affix in the following names of towns ; as,

Pen- dennis Castle, Cornwall co. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{i. e. the head of the } town, \\ (dinas, \text{ Cam. Br.}) \dagger \end{array}\right.$

Pen- rhyn, Cornwall co' and $\left.\begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array}\right\}$ on the *eminence* in the *peninsula,*
Pen-rose, near the Land's
  End, do.   (see post. *Ross.*) ‡

Pens- hurst, Kent co.   the *wood* on the *eminence.*

Penton- ville, Middlesex co. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{i. e. the } ville \text{ or } town \text{ on the} \\ eminence. \end{array}\right.$

   To the same source may be referred the *Penine* or *Pennine*
Alps, i. e. the highest Alps ; the *Pent*-land Firth, i. e. the Firth
at the *height* or extremity of the land ; the town of *Penn,* Bucks ;
and the *Vann,* or Brecknock-Beacon, reckoned the loftiest moun-
tain in South Wales.

BRAE ; (*briga, brica, bria,* Celt. *bre, bri, brigh,* Gael.)—
        a high land, a Hill ; as,

Brae- mar, Aberdeen-sh.   i. e. the *hilly* part of *Mar.* ‖
Braes of Athole, Perth-sh.   i. e. the *hilly* district of *Athole.*
Braid- albin, or *Bread*-albane, i. e. the *hilly* district of *Albain,*
  (a district of Perth-sh.)   or *Albyn.* §

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 * From the church being placed on an *elevated* situation, and the soil
being of a *reddish* appearance.

 † Viz. of Falmouth.—This castle, one of the largest in the kingdom,
and standing on a *hill* of the same name, was erected by Henry VIII.

 ‡ It is situated on an *eminence,* and is extremely well watered by dif-
ferent streams running through the streets. Rhyn, Brit. or Rinn, Gael.
means a cape or a peninsula. The two insulated points of Wigton-shire,
viz. Burrow-Head, and Mull of Galloway, are frequently called the
Rhyns or *Rinns* of Galloway.

 ‖ It is one of the three subdivisions of Marr, which is one of the four
chief divisions of Aberdeen-shire.

 § Albany, &c. an ancient name of Scotland, still used by the High-
landers as the designation of their peculiar district. Bread-albane is sup-
posed to be so designated from its being the *highest* part of Albyn or
Scotland. This term has been referred, by some, to *Albion,* the first name
by which the whole island of Great Britain was known, being so named
from the *white (albus)* appearance of the cliffs near Dover ; and it seems
probable that it was carried by the aboriginal Celts into the North, as they

Braid- hills, Edinburgh-sh.	qu. the *hills* abounding in *braes.**
Bre- chin, Angus-sh.	the top of a *brae* or *declivity.* †
Erze- gebirge, between Bohemia and Saxony.	i. e. *Metallic* Mountains, (erz.)
Euler- do.	of *Owls,* (eule.)
Fichtel- do.	of *Pines,* (fichte.)
Mittel- do. Prussia.	i. e. *Middle* Mountains,
Riesen- do. do.	*Gigantic* do.
Sieben- do. Germany.	i. e. the *Seven* do.

Several ancient tribes were called *Brigantes ;* as, of Galicia in Spain, in Ireland, and particularly in Yorkshire and the border counties. Such always inhabited a *mountainous* district. To the same are referable *Bregenz,* in Bavaria, and *Briancon,* ‡ in Dauphiny, both anc. *Brigantium ; Brie,* in Lorraine ; *Brixen,* in Tyrol ; *Brescia* and *Bres-cello* in Piedmont ; and *Brisach,* in Alsace.

CAIRN, (*carn,* Gael ; properly a Heap of Stones thrown together in a conical form,)—a Rocky Mountain ; as,

Cairn- eilar, Aberdeen-sh.	? ?
Cairn- gorm, Inverness-sh.	the *blue* mountain.
Cairn- harrah, Kircudbright-sh.	? ?
Cairn- monearn, Aberdeen-sh.	the *mossy* and *heathy* mount,
Cairnie- mount, Kincardine-sh. (anc. the *Mounth.*)	the *rocky* mount.
Cairns- muir, Kirkcudbright-sh.	the *heathy* mount.
Cairn- naple, Linlithgow-sh.	? ?
Cairn- saigh, Ayr-sh.	of *peace.*
Cairn- table, Ayr-sh.	? ?

Carn- wath, Lanark-shire, i. e. the cairn of the *battle,* so called from a sepulchral tumulus near the church. To this we refer *Kearn* parish, Aberdeen-shire.

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latterly became confined to that district. As an evidence of the *height* of this country, it may be observed, that at Carn-drom, in the west end of the parish of Killin, the waters divide and run partly into the German, and partly into the Atlantic, Ocean.

* They are a continuation of the Pentland range.

† After entering the town from the West, there is a gradual *declivity* to the South Esk, which bounds the suburbs on the South.

‡ It is the *highest* town in Europe.

CRAIG, (*creag*, Gael. a Rock,)—a Craggy *or* Rocky Hill *or* Mountain; as,

Craig- owl, Forfar-sh.   ? ?
Craig- phadric, Inverness-sh.   ? ?

This prefix is frequently applied to Towns, &c. built on a *rocky* site; as,

Craig- nethan Castle, Lanark-sh. ⎰ on the *rock* or *promontory* of the *Nethan*, (tr. of the Clyde.)

Carrick- fergus, co. Antrim. ⎰ of *Fergus*, (Scopulus *Fergusii*, Lat.)

Carrick- on-Shannon, co. Leitrim. on the *craig* of the *Shannon*.

Carrick- on-Suir, co. Tipperary. do. of the *Suir*.

Crick- howell, Brecon-sh. ⎰ built by *Hywel*, (anc. Crag-Hywel.) *

Crick- lade, Wilts. at the *mouth* (Cerig-*wlad*.) †

To this may be referred the ancient *Cragus*, a precipitous rock in Cilicia, on the margin of the sea; and *Carrock*, a stupendous mountain in Cumberland, 2409 feet high, and entirely composed of a ridge of horrid precipices, abounding with unfathomable chasms.

DJEBEL; *Jebel*; (Arab.)—a Mountain, *or* Mountain-Range; as,

Djebel- Hauran, Palestine. of *Hauran*, (anc. *Auranitis*.)
Djebel- Moosa, Arabia. of *Moses*, (viz. Mount Horeb.)
Djebel- Nimrod, Armenia. of *Nimrod*.
Djebel- Tour, *or* Tor, Syria. of *Tabor*.
Jebel- Kumrah, or Kumri, Africa. of the *Moon*.

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* He was a prince of South Wales. The town is pleasantly situated on a declivity, and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of an ancient castle and encampment, which Leland calls the *Cragus Hoclinus* of the Romans.
† From its *rocky* situation, where the Churn discharges itself into the Thames.

Gibr- al-tar, Spain, (corr. for   i. e. the mountain *or* fortress of
   *Gibel-*al-Tarif.)   *Tarif* or *Tarik.* *

To the same source is to be referred the modern name of
Aetna in Sicily ; viz. Monte-*Gibello.*

Mont ; Monte ; &c. (*mont,* Fr. *monte,* Ital.)—a Mount *or* Mountain ; as,

Mont- Auban, (France.)	abounding in *willows.* †
Mont- Blanc, (Fr.) Switzerland.	the *white* mountain. ‡
Mont- Real, (Fr.) Canada, N. America.	the *royal* or *great* mountain, (a corr. for Mont- *Royal.*) ‖
Mont- Serrat, Catalonia, Spain.	the *serrated* or *peaked* mountain. §
Monte- Nuovo, Naples, Italy.	the *new* mountain, (*novus,* Lat.) ¶
Monte- Santo, Macedonia, Turkey. }	*Holy* Mount. **
Monte- Video, (Sp.) La Plata, S. America. }	with a *view* or *prospect.* ††
Mount- Lands-crone, Silesia.	the *crown* of the *country.* ‡‡
Pied-*mont,* Italy.	{ the district at the *foot* of the mountains, (viz. the Alps.)
Remire- *mont,* France.	of Romaric. ‖‖

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* He was general of the Saracens, who settled in that part of Spain about 712.

† It is affirmed that the name of *Albanus* was derived from the great quantities of *willows* in the vicinity, which the country people call *Albas.*

‡ From the perpetual *snow* with which it is covered.

‖ It rises to a *great height* in the centre of the island in the St Lawrence, to which it gives name, and near it stands the modern town of Mont-*real,* anciently called Hochelaga by the natives.

§ It is called by the Catalonians Monte *Serradŏ,* i. e. a *sawed* mountain.

¶ It is so called from its being *thrown up* in 1538 by a convulsion of nature.

** It has received the name from the numerous monasteries, in which nearly 6000 monks lead a life of seclusion and indolence.

†† The light-house on this mountain commands an extensive *view.*

‡‡ The view from this mountain, in clear weather, extends over a horizon of seventy miles.

‖‖ It derives its name from a mountain above the ancient site, on which Count Romaric built the Castle of Romari*mont.*

Ver- *mont*, (Fr.) one of the United States.

i. e. (the chain of) *green* mountains. *

SIERRA, (Sp.)—a Chain of Mountains, whose continuous peaks present, from a distance, the appearance of a Saw, (*serra*, Lat.) ; as,

Sierra Blanca, Spain.	i. e. *White* or *Snowy* chain.
Sierra Calderona, do.	i. e. the *Caldron* do. †
Sierra Leone, Western Africa.	i. e. of the *Lions.* ‡
Sierra Merveja, Spain.	i. e. the *Vermilion* do. ‖
Sierra Morena, (Mons Marianus,) do.	i. e. the *Brown* or *Black* Mountains. §
Sierra Nevada, do.	i. e. the *Snowy* do.

III.—APPLICABLE TO VALLEYS.

GLEN, (*gleann*, Gael.)—a Small Valley, *or* Vale, generally taking its name from a river flowing through it ; as,

Glen- bervie, Mearns.	of the *Bervie*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)
Glen- bucket, Aberdeen-sh.	*Bucket*, (tr. of the Don.)
Glen- cairn, Dumfries-sh.	*Cairn*, (tr. of the Nith.)
Glen- coe, Argyle-sh.	*Cona*, (f. into Loch-Awe.)

* Its name is derived from the mountains, which divide it nearly in the middle, and which, from being clothed with *ever-greens*, are called the *Green Mountains*.

† Lava, and other substances of this sort, appear on this chain ; hence the name is not inapplicable to such volcanic products, for the craters still retain their forms and the characters that mark their origin.

‡ They are infested by lions, and near them is situated the British settlement of that name. It was called by the original Portuguese settlers ' Sierra *Leona*,' or the ' Mountain of the *Lioness*.'

‖ Well known for their mines of *plumbago*, a mineral used for pencils, &c.

§ These mountains, which were inhabited and cultivated during the time of the Moors, were, after their expulsion, covered with forests, which afforded shelter to robbers and wild beasts.

Glen- finan, *or Glen* -finnin, Inverness-sh.	*Finan* or *Finnin*, (f. into Loch-Shiel.)
Glen- isla, Forfar-sh.	*Isla*, (tr. of the Tay.)
Glen- livet, Banff-sh.	*Livet*, (tr. of the Aven.)
Glen- luce, Wigton-sh.	*Luce*, (f. into Glen-luce Bay.)
Glen- lyon, Perth-sh.	*Lyon*, (tr. of the Tay.)
Glen- orchay, Argyle-sh.	{ *Orchay* or *Urchay*, (f. into Loch-Awe.)
Glen- tilt, Perth-sh.	*Tilt*, (tr. of the Garry.)
Glen- more, Inverness-sh.	i. e. the *big glen.*
Glen- nan-Albin, do.	{ i. e. the great glen of *Albin* or Caledonia. *

STRATH, *(srath,* Gael.)—a Large and Broad Valley, generally taking its name from a River flowing through it ; as,

Strath- bogie, Aberdeen-sh.	of the *Bogie,* (tr. of the Deveron.)
Strath- dee, do.	*Dee,* (f. into Germ. Oc.)
Strath- don, do.	*Don,* do. do.
Strath- erne, Perth-sh.	*Erne,* (f. into the Firth of Tay.)
Strath- errick, Inverness-sh.	*Errick,* (f. into Loch Ness.)
Strath- glass, do.	*Glass,* (f. into the Beauly.)
Strath- gryffe, Renfrew-sh.	*Gryffe,* (f. into the Firth of Clyde.)†
Strath- miglo, Fife-sh.	{ *Miglo,* (which, taking the name of Eden, f. into the German Ocean.)
Strath- naver, Sutherland-sh.	*Naver,* (f. into Northern Oc.)
Strath- peffer, Ross-sh.	*Peffer,* (f. into Cromarty Firth.)
Strath- spey, Moray-sh.	*Spey,* (f. into Germ. Oc.)
Strath- more.	i. e. the *great strath.* ‡
Strich- en parish, Aberdeen-sh.	i. e. *John's* Strath, (*Strath*-ion.) §
*Tra-*quair par. corr. for *Strath-*quair, Peebles-sh.	} *Quair,* (f. into the Tweed.)

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* It forms the basin of the Caledonian Canal
† Renfrew-shire formerly went by the name of *Strath-gryffe.*
‡ It crosses Scotland from Stonehaven, in Mearns, to the district of Cowal, in Argyle-shire: also a romantic *vale* in Sutherland-sh.
§ The River Ugie nearly divides the parish.

IV.—APPLICABLE TO RIVERS.

BAHAR; BAHR; &c. (Arab.)—a River, &c.; as,

Bahar- belame, or Bahr-bela-maich, Egypt.	i. e. *Waterless* river. *
Bahar- loth, Palestine.	i. e. Sea of *Lot.* †
Bahr- el- Abiad, Abyssinia.	i. e. *White* river. ‡
Bahr- el- Nil, or Bahr- el-Azrek, Abyssinia.	i. e. *Blue* river, (tr. of the Nile.)
Bahr- yusef, or Yousef, Egypt.	*Joseph's* river. ‖

To the same is referable *Bahar*, a *well-watered* province of Hindostan. §

GUADA, (Arab.)—a Running Water; a Brook; a River; as,

Guada- laxara, Mexico, N. America.	or *Great* River.
Guad- al-quiver, Spain, (corr. for *Guad*-al-keber.)	i. e. the *great* river. ¶
Guad- alvin, do. Arab. name of *Guad*-iara.	i. e. the *hollow* stream. **
Guadi- ana, do.	of the *Anas*, (modern *Ana*.)

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* " It is a *dry river*, and has all the appearance of water having been in it, the banks and bottom being quite full of stones and sand. The most remarkable circumstance is, that, at a certain height upon the bank, there is a mark, evidently as if the water had reached so high," &c.— *Belzoni.*

† The Arabs so denominate the *Dead Sea.*

‡ It is a canal about 120 miles in length, forming a communication between Lake Moeris and the Nile.

‖ It is the principal branch of the Nile.

§ Besides the main body of the Ganges, which divides it into two portions, it has several rivers, as the Sone, the Gunduck, &c. and a great number of smaller streams.

¶ When the Arabians made themselves masters of the Peninsula, they were struck with the *great size* of the Boetis, and gave it this name.

** This river, or rather torrent, which falls into the sea between Gibraltar and Estepona, divides the town of Ronda into two parts. A frightful precipice reaches from the summit to the base of the height, on which the town is built; and the chasm may be about 500 or 600 feet in depth, below which the torrent flows.

Guad- ix, Spain, (corr. for Arab. *Guadi*-acci.) } near *Acci*, (an anc. Betic city.)

Jara- *gua*, Brasil, S. America. i. e. *Yellow* water, (Jaldo, Sp.)*

Nicara- *gua*, Mexico, N. America. i. e. the *Dark* water.

Para- *guay*, S. America, (tr. of the Rio de la Plata.) { i. e. the *White* water, (palido, Sp.) or through the country abounding in *tigers*, (pardo, Sp.)†

Vera- *gua*, Guatimala, North America. } i. e. the *Green* water, (verde, Sp.)‡

Guadalette is the name of the small river on which the town of Xeres, Spain, stands.

Rɪo, (Sp. *rivo*, Ital. *rivus*, Lat.)—a River; as,

Rio Colorado, Mexico, N. America. i. e. *Coloured* river. ‖

Rio Desaguadero, Peru. i. e. the *canal* or *drain*. §

Rio Dolce, Tucuman, S. America. i. e. the *Fresh* River. ¶

Rio de la Plata, S. America, (f. into Atlantic Ocean.) } i. e. of *Silver*, (Sp.) **

Rio del Norté, or *Rio* Bravo, Mexico, N. America. i. e. of the *North*, or *Brave* or *Strong* river. ††

Rio Grande, Brasil, S. America, and W. Africa. } i. e. the *Great* river.

Rio Negro, (tr. of the Amazons, S. America.) } i. e. *Black* or *Dark* river. ‡‡

Rio Salado, Tucuman, S. America. i. e. the *Saltish* River. ‖‖

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* It has long been famous for its *gold*.

† The American *tiger*, or jaguar, is chiefly known in *Paraguay*, and the forests to the north. Thus, also, *Parima*, i. e. *White* River, a tr. of the Amazons. ‡ It is remarkable for the *greenish* hue of its waters. It gives name to the province so called. ‖ From the *ruddy colour* of its waters.

§ It is the only outlet of Lake Titicaca, connecting it with Lake Paria.

¶ In reference to Rio Salado, of which it is a tributary.

** It was so called by Sebastian Cabot, from his having taken a considerable booty in gold and *silver* from a body of Indians that he defeated on its banks.

†† It flows from the North West, after a course of 1767 miles, into the Gulf of Mexico, and has a *strong* rapid current.

‡‡ It is so named on account of the *dark* colour of its waters, which are of an amber hue wherever it is shallow, and *dark*-brown wherever the depth is great.

‖‖ The land in many places is impregnated with fossil *salt*, and the water of every pool or river is *brakish* and disagreeable to the taste. The cattle devour eagerly the salt on the herbage, which is indeed necessary to their existence.

V.—APPLICABLE TO HEIGHTS.

Ard ; Aird ; &c. (Gael. *arduus*, Lat.) High, Lofty ; a Height ; a Promontory ; a Peninsula ; as,

Aird- du, Inverness-sh.   the *Black* (dubh) Promontory.

Ard- keith, pron. Ard-qui, Banff-   i. e. high *wind*, (Ard-ghaith, sh. and Ross-sh.   Gael.) *

Ard- clach parish, Nairn-sh.   i. e. the *stony* height, (cloch.)

Ard- namurchan, Argyle-sh. for   i. e. point of the *great seas*, *Aird*-na-mor-chuan.   (cuan.) †

Ard- rossan parish, Ayr-sh.   qu. the elevated *promontory*. ‡

Arr- an island, Bute-sh.   i. e. of *heights* or *mountains*. ‖

Arro- quhar par. Dumbarton-sh.   i. e. a high or hilly *country*. §

Doll- *ar* par. Clackmannan-sh.   i. e. the *dale* among the hills. ¶

Dys- *art*, Fife-sh.   { i. e. the high *God*, (Dia) or the heights of *God*. **

Rog- *art* par. Sutherland-sh.   i. e. *very* high, (Rogh-ard.) ††

To the same are to be referred *Aird*-rie, Lanark-shire, and *Airth*-House, Stirling-shire, &c.

Kin, &c. (*ceann*, Gael.)—a Cape or *Head*-(land) ; as,

Kin- craig-point, Fife-sh.   i. e. the head of the *craig*. ‡‡

Kin- ghorn, Fife-sh. (pron. *Kin*- the *blue* head, (cean gorn *or* gorn.)   gorm.)

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* The high lands near these villages are exposed to violent gusts of *wind*.

† From its stretching out into the Atlantic Ocean.

‡ It has the sea on one side, and flat fields on the other.

‖ It is distinguished by its *mountainous* features.

§ It is generally pron. *Arr*-ar, a corr. of *Ard*-tir. The name is very descriptive of the place, which is high and mountainous, and contains very little flat or arable ground.

¶ The principal part lies along the foot of the Ochils ; and, from its *low* situation, is not seen at any great distance.

** In allusion to the church in an *elevated* situation.

†† The name seems to be taken from the peculiar situation of the manse, which is near the top of a *high hill*.

‡‡ It lies immediately east of Largo Bay.

Kin- glassie, Fife-sh.	of the *grey moor.* *
Kin- gussie, Inverness-sh.	of the *fir-wood.* †
Kin- ross, co. of.	of the *peninsula* (of Fife.) ‡
Kin- tail, Argyle-sh.	of the *two* (dha) *salt water-lakes.*
Kin- tire, or *Can-*tyre, do.	of the *land* (of Argyle.) ‖
Kin- tore par. Aberdeen-sh.	of the *wood,* (doire.) §
Kinn- aird, Aberdeen-sh.	the *high head* (land.) ¶
Kinn- eil-House, Linlithgow-sh.	of the *wall.* **
Ceann- loch, Argyle-sh.	of the *loch* or *arm of the sea.* ††
Ken- more, Perth-sh.	i. e. the *great head.* ‡‡
Bre- *chin,* co. to. of Angus-sh.	⎰ i. e. the *head* or *top* of the *de-* ⎱ *clivity,* (Brai-*cean.*)
Drum- *shin*-noch, Morton parish, Dumfries-sh.	i. e. the *knoll* (noch) at the *head* or *end* of the ridge (*drum.*)

To the same source is referable *Kent* co. in the South East
extremity of England, the ancient name of which was *Cantium.*

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* The village of *Kin-glassie* stands on the Lochty, and its name points
out the former condition of the now arable vale through which it flows.

† Cean-ghinbhsaiche.—It seems evident that a large tract of the lands
adjacent to the church had been formerly covered with *fir-trees.*

‡ It originally formed part of the ancient division of *Ross,* the name
by which Fife was called till 840, when it was given to Duff, Lord *Fife,*
by Kenneth II. in consideration of his services against the Picts. It was
disjoined from Fife-shire in 1426.

‖ Can-tire, i. e. Cean-tir, (terra, *Lat.*) Blan-*tyre* parish, Lanark-shire,
denotes a *warm* or *sheltered residence,* or *retreat,* from its being chiefly
surrounded by rising grounds. Fin-*try* parish, Stirling-shire, i. e. *fair*
land. Its grassy hills and fertile valleys entitle it to this appellation.
Donegal, Ireland, a corr. for *Tri-*Conell, i. e. *Terra* Conelli, *v.* Cornelii.
Tyr-one, Ireland, anc. *Tir-*oen, i. e. *Terra* Eugenii. According to some,
*Tir-*ee, one of the Hebrides, is *Tir*-i, i. e. the *land* of *I* or Iona. It for-
merly belonged to the religious establishment of that celebrated island.

§ Anciently this part of the country was covered with a *forest,* a part
of which, with a castle, King Robert Bruce gave to Robert de Keith,
Marischal of Scotland, after the battle of Bannockburn. The district
still remains in the hands of his descendants,—the family of *Kintore.*

¶ Also a romantic seat in Perth-shire, where a stupendous rock almost
overhangs the mansion-house.

** In allusion to the wall of Antoninus, which terminates in its vicinity.
Pen-val is supposed to be a various designation of the place, signifying the
same thing.

†† The ancient name of Campbell-town before 1701, in which year it
was made a borough.

‡‡ It is so called from a *head-land* projecting into the east end of Loch
Tay, on which the village and church of Kenmore are built.

ENNIS; INIS; (in Ireland.) Inch; Inish; (in Scotland,)—an Island; as,

Ennis- killen, co. Fermanagh.	i. e. the *kirk*-town on the *island*.[*]
Inch- aber, Loch-lomond.	at the *mouth* (of the Endrick.)
Inch- cailleach, do.	of *old women* or *nuns*.
Inch- colm, Firth of Forth.	of St *Colm* or *Columba*. [†]
Inch- finan, Inverness-sh.	of St *Finan*.
Inch- galbraith, Dumbarton-sh.	of the *Galbraith* (family.)
Inch- keith, Firth of Forth.	of the *Keith* (family.) [‡]
Inch- maree, Ross-sh.	of St *Maree*.
Inch- marnoch, Ayr-sh.	of St *Marnoch*. [‖]
Inch- ture parish, Perth-sh.	i. e. the *tower* (*tur*) in the *inch*. [§]
Inis- beg, off co. Donegal.	the *little* (beag) *island*.
Inis- bosine, off co. Mayo.	of *Bosine*.
Inis- curcy, or *Ennis*-corthy, co. Wexford.	} of *Curcy*. [¶]
Inis- tory, off co. Donegal, &c.	the *high island*.
Inish- ail, Loch-Awe.	the *beautiful* (aille) *island*.
Inish- eraith, do.	of *Eraith*. [**]
Inish- fraoch, do.	of *heath* or *heather*.

There are several islands simply designated the ' *Inch ;*' as in Lough Swilly, Ireland, &c. &c.

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[*] It is pleasantly situated on an *island* in the narrow strait that connects the two expanses of Lough Erne.

[†] There are ruins of a large monastery dedicated to him.

[‡] It was given by Malcolm II. to the first of the noble family of that name.

[‖] There are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to him, in the island.

[§] The Carse of Gowrie, in which the parish lies, and which evidently occupies the ancient bed of the Tay and Earn, formerly abounded with such islands, which are now only rising grounds. Hence the name of *Inch*-Martin, *Inch*-Michael, &c. in this district.

[¶] A famous warrior who endowed a monastery here.

[**] It is supposed that this *traitor* beguiled Duara to this island.

II. POSTFIXES.

ABAD, (Eastern,)—a City, a Town; as,

Abbas-*abad*, division of Ispa-han. * founded by Shah *Abbas* the Great.

Ahmed-*abad*, or Amed-*abad*, Hindoostan. } in honour of *Ahmed*. †

Akber-*abad*, do. improved by *Akber*. ‡

Allah-*abad*, do. of *Allah* or *Alla*. ||

Aster-*abad*, Persia. { on the *Aster* or *Ester*, (f. into the Caspian Sea.)

Aureng-*abad*,or Aurung-*abad*,do. of *Aurengzebe* or *Aurungzebe*. §

Dowlat-*abad*, do. i. e. the *Fortunate* city. ¶

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* Formerly the capital of Persia, and one of the most splendid cities of the East.

† It is the capital of the Province of Guzerat; of which Sultan *Ahmed* was king.

‡ The name which this emperor gave to the city of Agra, and which is still retained by the Mohammedans. Among the few remaining monuments of its ancient splendour, is the palace of *Akber*, one of the finest buildings in Asia.

|| It is the name by which the Supreme Being is addressed by the followers of Mahomet, and is derived from the Arabic verb *alah, to adore*. It is distinguished by the name of ‘ the king of worshipped places,’ and is the great resort of pilgrims for about two months each summer.

§ A most successful conqueror, and celebrated sovereign, of the Mogul Empire.

¶ It is the name which Mohammed III. gave to Deoghire, the capital of the ancient kingdom of the Deccan, when he removed his court and residence for a time thither from Delhi. It is in the province of Aurungabad.

BATTLE, &c. (corr. for *botel*, or *botle*, Angl. Sax.)—a
Dwelling-Place, a Residence ; as,

May- *bole*, Ayr-sh. (anc. May- } the *miry* or mossy residence. *
  botil.)

More- *battle*, Roxburgh-sh. for the residence at the *marsh* (of
anc. More-*botle*.   the Kaile.)

New- *battle*, Edinburgh-sh. for } the *new* residence. †
New-*botle*.

Both- well, Lanark-sh.   i. e. beside the *water* (of Clyde.)

Bow- den, Roxburgh-sh. anc.   the residence in the *dean* or low
Bothel-dene or *Boul*-dene.   situation.

To the same we may refer *Buittle*-Castle, Kirkcudbright-sh.

BERG, (Germ.)—a Hill, a Mount, a Mountain ; as,

Abens- *berg*, Bavaria.   on the *Abens*, (tr. of the Danube.)
Ar- *berg*, Switzerland.   on the *Aar*, (tr. of the Rhine.)
Bobers- *berg*, Prussia.   on the *Bober*, (tr. of the Oder.)
Copper- *berg*, Sweden.   abounding in *copper*. ‡

Elster- *berg*, Saxony.   { on the White *Elster*, (tr. of the
                                   { Saale.)

Enz- *berg*, Wurtemberg.   on the *Enz*, (tr. of the Neckar.)
Havel- *berg*, Prussia.   on the *Havel*, (tr. of the Elbe.)
Jaxt- *berg*, Bavaria.   on the *Jaxt*, (tr. of the Neckar.)
Kayser- *berg*, Colmar, France.   i. e. of the *Emperor*.||
Koenigs- *berg*, Prussia.   i. e. the *Royal* mountain. §

Nurem- *berg*, Bavaria.   { of the *Norici*, (Noricorum
                                   { Mons.) ¶

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* By the inhabitants of the district it is generally styled *Minnibole*,
(*Minnyz*, Brit. a miry place.)
                    ' *Minnibole's* a dirty hole,
                      It sits aboon a mire.'
† In contradistinction to *Eld-botle* or *Old-botle* in Haddington-shire.
‡ The *copper*-mines in the neighbourhood are very productive.
|| This was formerly an *imperial* city, (keyser, Caes-ar, Czar, &c.)
§ By the advice of Primilas I., King (koenig) of Bohemia, a strong
castle was built here in 1255 by the Teutonic knights, then his allies.
¶ The ancient *Noricum* comprehended great part of Bavaria, &c.

Regens- *berg*, Bavaria. * $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{on the }Regen,\text{ (tr. of the}\\ \text{Danube.)}\end{array}\right.$

Rhein- *bergen*, do. on the *Rhine*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)

Sprem- *berg*, Prussia. on the *Spree*, (tr. of the Oder.)

Weners- *berg*, or Wenners-*berg*, on the *Wener* or *Wenner*, (S. of
Sweden. the lake.)

Bergen-op-Zoom, Holland. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{on the }Zoom,\text{ (confl. with the}\\ \text{Scheldt.)}\end{array}\right.$

To the same we refer *Bergen*, in Norway, † as well as the capital ‡ of Rugen island.

BIE ; BY ; (Sax.)—a Habitation, a Station, a Castle ; as,

Middle- *bie*, Dumfries-sh. the *middle* station. ||

Auld- *by*, York-sh. *also* Al-
by and Alde-*by* parish, $\left.\begin{array}{l}\\ \\ \\ \end{array}\right\}$ i. e. the *old* habitation. §
Norfolk.

Battle- *by*, Perth-sh. i. e. of the *battle* (of Loncarty.)

Der- *by*, (for Derwent-*by*,) co.
town. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\\ \\ \end{array}\right\}$ on the *Derwent*, (tr. of the Trent.)

Duncans- *by* or Dungs-*by*,
Caithness-sh. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\\ \\ \end{array}\right\}$ of *Duncan*. ¶

Ferri- *by* or Ferra-*by*, York-
sh. and Lincoln-sh. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\\ \\ \end{array}\right\}$ i. e. the *ferry*-town. **

Kirk- *by*, Lancs. &c. &c. i. e. the *kirk*-town.

Rug- *by*, Warwick-sh. on a *rock*, (anc. Roche-*by*.)

Den- *bigh*, co. town of do. sh. in a *den* or hollow. ††

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* Known better by the name of *Ratisbon*.

† Seven *mountains* rise in a semicircle behind the town, which is defended in front by batteries facing the sea.

‡ It is situated on a *height*, and commands a view of nearly the whole island.

|| Between Netherbie (the *nether* or *lower* station) in Cumberland, and Over-bie, (the *upper* station) in Eskdale-muir, Dumfries-shire. At all these places there are plain vestiges of a Roman work.

§ Here are some monuments of antiquity.

¶ It is the name of the ancient village, from which the North East point of Scotland is called ' Duncansby-head.'

** They lie on opposite sides of the Humber, and the former is called North-Ferriby, to distinguish it from the other.

†† It stands at the foot of a craggy hill, near the middle of the beautiful *vale* of Clwyd.

BOROUGH; BURG; BURGH; BURY; &c. (*burg*, Sax.; *bourg*, Fr., &c. πυργος, a Tower; a Castle;)—a Corporate Town, *or* any Large Village; as,

Bam- *borough*, Northumberland co.	erected by Bebba * (Bebban-burgh, Sax.)
Flam- *borough*, York-sh.	with the *flame* or light. †
Gains- *borough*, Lincoln-sh.	of the *Ganii*. ‡
Lough- *borough*, Leicester-sh.	on the *lough* or river, (viz. the Soar.)
Marl- *borough*, Wilts.	on a *marly* or chalky soil.
Mary- *borough*, Queen's co.	{ in honour of *Mary* (Queen of England.)
Peter- *borough*, Northampton-sh.	of St *Peter*. ‖
Scar- *borough*, York-sh.	{ on a *scar* or steep rock, (carre, Sax.) §
Welling- *borough*, Northampton-sh. }	of *wells* or medicinal springs. ¶
Woodnes-*borough*, or Wodens-*bury*, Kent co. }	of *Woden*, (a Saxon god.) **
Augs- *burg*, Bavaria.	enlarged by *Augustus*.
Cajan- *burg*, Russia.	of *Cajania*, (or E. Bothnia.)
Dwin- *burg*, Livonia.	{ on the *Dwina*, (f. into the Gulf of Riga.)
Gotten- *burg*, (for Gothen-*burg*,) Sweden.	on the *Gotha*, (f. into the Cattegat.)
Lune- *burg*, Hanover.	of the *Moon*, (*Luna*, Lat.) ††

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* A Saxon queen. This town was once the court of the Northumbrian king.

† The name seems to have been derived from a *flame* or light set up for mariners. Most of the inhabitants of the parish are either fishermen, or employed in the sea-faring line.

‡ In early times, John of *Gaunt*, Earl of Lincoln, resided here.

‖ From a monastery erected about 660, and dedicated to him.

§ It is almost inaccessible, except towards the West.

¶ One of them, called Red-*well*, was in great repute in the 17th century.

** An image of him is supposed to have stood here.

†† An image of the *Moon* continued here till the days of Charles the Great.

Magde- *burg*, Prussia.	{ of the *maids* or virgins, (*magd'*, Germ.) *
Mar- *burg*, Hesse Cassel.	of *Mars*. †
Regens- *burg*, Bavaria.	on the Regen, (tr. of the Danube.)
Saltz- *burg*, Austria.	on the *Saltza*, (tr. of the Inn.)
Williams- *burg*, Virginia.	{ of *William* (and Mary) of England.
Wurtz- *burg*, Bavaria.	of *herbs*. ‡
Alde- *burg*, or Ald-*borough*, Suffolk.	on the *Alde*, (f. into the English Channel.)
Edin- *burgh*, Cap. of Scotland.	built by *Edin* or *Edwin*. ||
Frasers- *burgh*, Aberdeen-sh.	of the *Frasers* (of Philorth.)
Jed- *burgh*, Roxburgh-sh.	on the *Jed*, (tr. of the Teviot.)
Peters- *burgh*, Cap. of Russia.	founded by *Peter* the Great.
Sonnen- *burgh*, Germany.	of the *Sun*.
Adder- *bury*, Oxford-sh.	having *serpent stones*. §
Almonds- *bury*, Gloucester-sh.	of *Alimond*. ¶
Ames- *bury*, (corr. for Ambres-*bury*,) Wilts.	of *Ambrose*.
Canter- *bury*, co. town of Kent.	{ of the *Cantii*, (Cantwara-Birig,** Sax.)
Cis- *bury*, Sussex.	of *Cissa*. ††
Congers- *bury*, Somerset-sh.	of St *Conger*. ‡‡
Edmunds- *bury*, Suffolk.	of St *Edmund*. ||||
Glaston- *bury*, Somerset-sh.	in *Glaston*, (a hundred.) §§

* From the worship of *Venus*.—From her statue, and those of the three Graces, it was called *Partheno-polis*, i. e. the city of the Virgins.

† From the worship of *Mars* there.

‡ The neighbouring hills abound with a variety of *plants*.

|| A Northumbrian king.

§ Such stones, or petrified shells, having the form of a *serpent* or *adder*, are found in several parts of England ; as, Whitby, *Adder*-ton, York-shire, &c.

¶ A West Saxon prince, Egbert's father, who was buried in the church.

** They occupied the ancient kingdom of *Cantium*, of which the modern Kent forms part. Brit. Caer-Medway, (Sax. Medwaege) i. e. on the river holding the *mid-way* or *middle* of the country. During the Heptarchy, the Saxon kings held their court here.

†† A king of the Britons, who was slain there.

‡‡ A pious hermit, who lived there.

|||| He suffered martyrdom there under the Danes.

§§ The spot on which the town stands was once called Ynys-wytryn, (Inis-witrin) i. e. Glass (*vitrum*, Lat.) island, from its being entirely surrounded by *marshes*.

Led- *bury*, Hereford-sh.   on the *Leden,* (tr. of the Severn.)

Malms- *bury*, (anc. Maldulfs-*bury*,) Wilts.   of *Maldulf,* (Maldulphus, $_{\mathrm{La}}$t.)*

New- *bury*, Berks.   the *new* town.

Shrews- *bury*, Shrop-sh.   { encompassed with *shrubs,* (*Scrybes*-bury.)†

Sud- *bury*, Suffolk.   { i. e. the *south* town, (in contradistinction to Norwich.)

Tewks- *bury*, Gloucester-sh.   of St *Tewk.* ‡

Wednes- *bury*, Stafford-sh.   of *Woden.* ||

Potters- *pury*, (for Potters-*bury*,) Northampton-sh.   of *potteries.* §

Aal- *borg*, Denmark.   abounding in *eels,* (*aal,* Germ.)

Lauen- *bourg,* do.   in honour of Henry the *Lion.* ¶

Stras-*bourg*,LowerRhine,France.   on the *street,* (*strata,* sc. via.) **

Bour- deaux, Guyenne, France.   { i. e. *Bourg* d'eaux, the city of *waters.*††

To the same may be referred several towns in England, &c. having the names of *Burgh, Bury, Burrough,* or *Burrow, Brough, Brough*ton, &c.; *Bourg,* in Burgundy; *Bourges,* (*Bituriges* of the Romans) in Berri; *Burg,* in Gelderland; and *Burgos,* in Old Castile.

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* The son of an Eastern emperor, who, retiring hither from the persecution of his father's court, founded a cell for 12 canons. Afterwards making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, he died there; but his body was brought back and buried here.

† Many, particularly alders, grow in the neighbourhood. From this circumstance the Britons called it Pen-guerne, i. e. the hill of alders. So the river Nairn, in the county of the same name, is called in Gael. Uisge-nearne, i. e. the water of Alders.

‡ A Scottish monk, who erected a hermitage here.

|| Thus we have *Wednes*day, instead of *Wodnes*day, on which he was chiefly honoured by our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.

§ There are several in the neighbourhood.

¶ It derives its name from an old castle, of which the remains are still seen, built by Henry the Lion, and named in honour of him *Loewen*-burg.

** When Julian defeated the Germans under the walls of this town, and took their king (Chrodomaire) prisoner, it was much frequented as a station between Gaul and Germany; thus it was called *Strata*-Burgus in the fifth century, and hence the origin of its present name.

†† The quays are four miles in length, and the Garonne, whose waters rise four yards at full tide, is here considerably broader than the Thames at London Bridge.

**BOURN ; BURN ; &c. (Sax. *burn*, Gael. Water, a Foun-
tain, a Spring,)—a Brook, a Rivulet ; as,**

Bannock- *burn*, Stirling-sh. — of *Bannock*, (tr. of the Forth.)
Black- *burn*, Lancs. — i. e. the *black* water. *
Brink-*burn*, Northumberland-sh. — on the *brink* or edge (of the Coquet.)
Cran- *bourn*, Dorset-sh. — of *cranes*.
Pader- *born*, Prussia. — of the *Pader*, (tr. of the Lippe.)
Sher- *bourn*, Dorset-sh., &c. — { i. e. the *clear* (scir, Sax.) water, (Ivel.)
Mary- *Bone*, or St Mary-le-*bone*, London. — corr. for *St Mary* at the bourn.†
Burn- ham parish, Essex, &c. — { i. e. the *ham* on the burn, (the Crouch.)
Do.　　Norfolk-sh. — do. on the Burn, (f. into Germ. Oc.)

To the same may be referred *Bourne*, Lincoln-shire ; *Bour*-ton, *Bur*-ton, &c. &c.

**BRIDGE ; (*brigge*, Sax.)—a Passage of Wood *or* Stone
made over a River ; as,**

Ax- *bridge*, Somerset-sh. — { over the *Axe*, (f. into Bristol Channel.)
Bandon- *bridge*, co. Cork. — { over the *Bandon*, (f. into Kinsale Harbour.)
Cam- *bridge*, co. town of do. sh. — over the *Cam*, (tr. of the Ouse.)‡
Cor- *bridge*, Northumberland. — at the *Court*, (over the Tyne.) ‖

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* It is supposed to have received its name from the *blackness* of the waters of the Derwent here.

† It was once a small village to the North-west of London, and was anciently called Ty-*born*, from its situation near a rivulet formerly called ‘ Aye-brook *or* Eye-brook,’ and now ‘ Ty-*burn* brook.’ It was the place of execution for London and Middlesex till 1783.

‡ Formerly Granta-*bridge*, i. e. over the *Granta*.

‖ It was formerly called *Curia* Ottodinorum, *or* the *Court* of the Northumbrians.

Cow- *bridge*, Glamorgan-sh.	where the *cow* took shelter. *
Pierce- *bridge*, or Perse-*bridge*, Durham. ⎰	i. e. *Priests'* bridge.†
Stock- *bridge*, Hants, York-sh., &c.	i. e. the *wooden* bridge, (*stoce*, Sax.) ‡
Stour- *bridge*, or Stur-*brige*, Worcester-sh. and Cam-bridge-sh. ⎱	over the *Stour*, (tr. of the Severn and Cam.)
Tun- *bridge*, Kent-sh.	over the *Tun*, (tr. of the Medway.)
Wey- *bridge*, co. Surrey.	over the *Wey*, (tr. of the Thames.)
Wood- *bridge*, co. Suffolk.	i. e. the *wooden bridge*.

To the same are to be referred several places with *Bridge* or *Brig* as a prefix ; as, *Bridge*-north, *Bridge*-water, *Brigg*, *Brigham*, &c. &c.

Brook ; Broke ; &c. (*broca*, Sax.)—a Small Current of Water, a Rivulet ; as,

Bin *brook*, Lincoln sh.	⎰ the *store-house* (*binne*, Sax.) on a brook, (i. e. the Ank-lam.)
Bolling- *broke*, do.	on the *Bolling*,(tr. of the Witham.)
Coln- *brook*, Middlesex & Bucks.	on the *Colne*, (tr. of the Thames.)
Cran- *brook*, Kent-sh.	abounding with *cranes*.
Pem- *broke*, co. town of do.	⎰ i. e. on the *hill* over the brook, (see pr. Ben, &c.) ‖

To the same are to be referred several places beginning with *Brock* or *Brocken, Brook*, &c. &c.

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* Its name in Welch is *Pont-faen*, which is only a corr. of *Pont-y-fen* or *Cow-brigge*. The figures of a *cow* and a *bridge* are the arms of the town ; the people have a tradition, that, when the bridge was first built, a cow, being worried by the dogs, ran for shelter under one of the arches, where she was so entangled by the horns, that she could not be extricated alive : and that from this trivial circumstance the town received its name. It stands upon the Agmore, a tr. of the Severn.

† Near it are the ruins of a *chapel*.

‡ It was built over the road, in a hollow way, forming a communication between two parks. There is still a house at the foot of the hill, called *Dry-brigge*, supposed to have been erected on the site of the ancient bridge.

‖ It is built on a *neck* of land that bounds the small estuary of Down-pool, a branch of Milford-haven.

Brück, &c. (*brücke*, Germ.)—a Bridge; as,

Inns- *prück*, or Inns-*brück*, Tyrol. over the *Inn*, (tr. of the Danube.)

Osna- *brück*, Hanover.   for *oxen*, (Ochsen-brück.) *

Sarre- *brück*, or Saar-*brück*, } over the *Sarre* or *Saar*. †
Prussia.

Zwey-*brücken*, the German name i. e. the *Two* (zwei) bridges, (viz.
of Deux-*ponts*, Bavaria.   over the Little Erlbach.)

To the same is referable *Bruges* in West Flanders. ‡

Caster; Chester; &c. (*ceaster*, Sax. *castrum*, Lat.)— an Encampment *or* Fort; a Fortified Town; as,

Al- *caster*, York-sh.	on the *Alne*, (tr. of the Ouse.)
Don- *caster*, do.	on the *Don*, (tr. of the Aire.)
Lan- *caster*, co. town of Lancs.	{ on the *Lan* or *Lune*, (f. into the Irish Sea.)
Chi- *chester*, co. town of Sussex.	{ built by *Cissa*, ‖ (Cissan-ceaster, Sax.)
Col- *chester*, Essex.	{ on the *Colne*, (f. into the German Ocean.)
Dor- *chester*, co. town of Dorset-sh.	on the *water* or *river*, § (i. e. the Frome.)
Eb- *chester* parish, Durham co.	of *Ebba*. ¶
Il- *chester*, Somerset-sh.	on the *Ivel*, (tr. of the Parret.)
Man- *chester*, Lancs.	of *stone*-quarries, ** (Maen, Brit.)
Rib- *chester*, do.	{ on the *Ribble*, (f. into the Irish Sea.)

* Some maintain that it was derived from Osen-*brück*, (i. e. bridge over the *Osen*.) The *Hase*, however, and not the *Osen*, as might be naturally inferred from this derivation, is the small river which traverses the town.

† It is supposed to be the site of a Roman town,—the ‘ Pons Saravi' mentioned in the Itinerary of Antonine.

‡ It is intersected by a number of canals, over which are numerous *bridges*.

‖ He was second king of the South Saxons.

§ Anc. *Durnovaria*, i. e. the passage of the *river*; and by some *Hydropolis*, i. e. of the *water*. Hence *Dover*, Kent-co. i. e. on the *water*, viz. the Channel, the *Dovre* of the Sax., the *Dour* of the Brit., and the *Dubris* of the Romans.

¶ A monastery was founded here by Ebba, daughter of Ethelfred, King of Northumberland. She was afterwards abbess of Coldingham.

** There are several of good *stone* in the vicinity.

D

Ro- *chester,* co. Kent. — on a *rock,* (*Rothe*-ceaster, Sax.)*

Sil- *chester* parish, Hants. — { i. e. the *great* city, (see *Sel*-kirk at pref. *Kirk.*) †

Win- *chester,* co. town of Hants. — { i. e. the *white* city, (*Wintan*-ceaster, Sax.) ‡

Al- *cester,* or Aul-*cester,* War-wick-sh. — on the *Alne,* (confl. with the Arrow.)

Ciren- *cester,* Gloucester-sh. — { on the *Chern* or *Churn, Cire*-*nus,* Lat. (tr. of the Thames.)

Glou- *cester,* co. town of do. sh. — { i. e. *fair* city, (*Gleau*-cestre, Brit.)

Lei- *cester,* co. town of do. sh. — { beside a *pasture* or *common,* (*leag,* Sax.) ||

Monk- *cester,* Northumberland co. — of the *monks.* §

Wor- *cester,* co. town of do. sh. — in a *forest,* or among trees. ¶

Ex- *eter,* (corr. for anc. Ex-*cester*) Devon-sh. — on the *Exe,* (f. into the English Channel.) **

To the same are to be referred *Caster*-ton ; *Castle*-ton ; *Cassel,* (in Germany, &c. Castellum,) ; *Chester ; Chester*-ton ; *Cha-teau ;* &c.

Neuf-*chatel,* Switzerland, i. e. New-*castle,* (Novum Castrum)

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* The castle is so lofty, that it may be seen at the distance of **30 miles.**
† This is supposed to have been once a populous city, called by the Romans Segontium, and by the Britons *Caer Segont.* Leland records the walls to have been two miles in compass. These still remain, and are formed of alternate rows of stones and flints, about 18 feet high, and 15 thick ; and the remains of the ditch are in some places 12 yards wide, with the appearance of having had four principal gates.
‡ From the *chalky* cliffs which surround it, (Caer-*Gwent,* Brit.)
|| " This fine county (Leicester) was, not many years ago, mostly in *common* or *open fields,* and produced a great deal of corn. Since its en-closure, it has been found chiefly profitable in grass."—1808.
§ The name which *New-castle* bore till the time of the Norman inva-sion, when it took its present name from a *castle* erected here by Robert, eldest son of William I., as a check upon the Scots.
¶ *Wireorna*-ceaster, Sax. (*wire,* a forest,) and Vigornia, Lat. The country abounds in *woods.*
** The *Wisc* of the Britons, from which they called this town Caer-*wisc,* i. e. the town on the *water* or *river.* They gave the same name to the town now called *Usk,* in Monmouth-shire, which also stands upon a river that still retains the appellation of the *Usk,* another corr. of the same original British term, from which have been formed the modern

owes its name to a *castle* which was *new* about 1300 years ago, having been erected in the fifth century.

Horn-*Castle*, Lincoln-sh. i. e. the *Winter* Camp, is supposed to have been the *Castra Hyberna* of the Romans. The walls which encompassed it, are in many places visible.

Dam ; (*damm*, Germ.)—a Bank, a Dike ; as,

Amster- *dam,*	Holland.	{	of the *Amstel*, (f. into the Zuyder-zee.)
Leer- *dam,*	do.		of the *Leer*, (tr. of the Maese.)
Rotter- *dam,*	do.	{	of the *Rotter*, (confl. of the Maese.)
Schie- *dam,*	do.		of the *Schie*, (confl. of the Maese.)
Zaan- *dam*, oftener Saar- *dam*,			of the *Zaan* or *Saar*, (tr. of the Wye.)
do.			

The Heilige- *damm*, or *Holy* (heilig) dike, (a name that indicates, perhaps, the veneration in which it was held by the early inhabitants,) consists of low flat stones of different sizes and colours in the neighbourhood of Dobberan in the Dutchy of Mecklenburg, and serves as a *barrier* against the impetuous sea that breaks on them.

Dorf ; &c. (Germ.)—a Village, a Town ; as,

Alt- *orf,* Switzerland.		*Old*- town.	
Dussel- *dorf,* Prussia.		{	on the *Dussel*, (confl. with the Rhine.)
Neu- *dorf*, or Iglo, Hungary.		*New*- town.	

Exe and *Esk*, the latter of which is the name of no less than five rivers in Scotland ; *Ouse*, the name of four rivers in England ; and *Ouche*, on which stands Dijon, the chief city of Burgundy. The same word forms the first syllable of the Irish *usquebaugh*, and the Scotch *whisky*, both of which signify ' the water of life.' To the same may be referred the initial syllable of *Hex*-ham, Northumberland-shire, and *Wex*-ford, Ireland ; the former being situated on the *Tyne*, and the latter at the mouth of the *Slaney*. *Waterford*, which gives name to a county conterminous to *Wex-ford* county, means exactly the same thing, being situated at the mouth of the *Suir*. Exeter consists of four principal streets, which terminate in *Car-fax* Place, so called from two old Norman words, signifying ' *Four-ways* ;' (*Car* for *Quatre*.)

Trauns- *dorf,* (for Trajans- } of *Trajan.* *
  dorf,) Prussia.

FIELD; &c. (*feld,* Sax.)—a Piece of Land; a *Field,*
a Plain; as,

Battle- *field,* Shrop-sh.	of a *battle.* †
Beacons- *field,* Bucks.	with the *beacon.* ‡
Blith- *field,* Stafford-sh.	on the *Blith,* (tr. of the Frome.)
Chester- *field,* Derby-sh.	of the *camp,* (castrum.) ‖
Lech- *feld,* Bavaria.	on the *Lech,* (tr. of the Danube.)
Lich- *field,* or Litch- *field,* Stafford-sh.	of *dead bodies,* (*lych,* Sax.) §
Maccles- *field,* Cheshire.	of St *Michael.* ¶
Mans- *feld,* Prussia.	of *Mannus.* **
Mans- *field,* Notts.	{ on the *Man,* or the *Maun,* (tr. of the Medon.)
Roemer- *feld,* Westphalia.	of the *Romans.*
Saal- *feld,* Germany.	of the *Saale,* (tr. of the Elbe.)
Shef- *field,* York-sh. (anc. Shea- *field.*)	on the *Sheaf,* (tr. of the Don.)
Wednes- *field,* Stafford-sh.	{ of *Woden,* (the god of battle among the Saxons.) ††
Win- *feld,* Germany.	of *victory.* ‡‡

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* The number of Roman antiquities found here, and other reasons,
render it probable that it was the ' Castrum *Trajani.*'
  † Here Henry IV. gained a *victory* over the rebels under Henry Percy,
surnamed Hotspur.
  ‡ It stands on a hill, and is supposed to have derived its name from
a *beacon,* or signal-post, which was formerly erected here.
  ‖ Here the Danes stationed a *camp* for a considerable time.
  § Many suffered martyrdom here in the time of Dioclesian.
  ¶ There is a large church here, called St *Michael's,* supposed to have
been erected by the family of Savage.
  ** The early King of the Germans, from whom they derived, according
to some, the name of Ale-*manni.*
  †† It is noted for a *battle* fought here in 911, when the Britons under
Edward the Elder, completely routed the Danes; two mounts are still
shown at the place, where the dead bodies of the two nations were in-
terred. He is oftener called *Odin.*
  ‡‡ Here Arminius, or Herman, *defeated* the legions of Varus, A.D. 10.

FORD; (Sax. *furt*, Germ.)—the Shallow part of a River, where a passage may be effected; as,

Athelstane-*ford*,Haddington-sh.	of *Athelstane*,* over the Lug-down-burn, (f. into the Firth of Forth.)
Bed-*ford*, co. town of Beds.	i. e. the *bed* or resting-place at the ford, (over the Great Ouse.) †
Brad-*ford*, Wilts.	the *broad* ford over the Avon, (f. into the Bristol Chan-nel.)
Brent-*ford*, Middlesex.	over the *Brent*, (tr. of the Thames.)
Camel-*ford*, Cornwall.	over the *Camel*, (f. into the Bristol Channel.)
Chelms-*ford*, Essex.	over the *Chelmer*, (f. into the German Ocean.)
Craw-*ford*, Lanark-sh.	of *blood*, (over the Clyde.) ‡
Cray-*ford*, Kent-sh.	over the *Cray*, (tr. of the Darent.)
Dart-*ford*, (for Darent-*ford*,) Kent-sh.	over the *Darent*, (tr. of the Thames.)
Dept-*ford*, Kent-sh.	the *deep* ford (over the Thames.) ‖
Here-*ford*, co. town of do. sh.	of an *army*, (here, Sax.) over the Wye, (tr. of the Se-vern.)
Hert-*ford*, co. town of do. sh.	the *red* ford (*Herud*-ford, Sax.) over the Lea, (tr. of the Thames.) §
Long-*ford*, co. town of do. sh.	the *long* ford (over the Cam-mon,) tr. of the Shannon.
Or-*ford*, Suffolk-sh.	over the *Ore*, (tr. of the Alde.)

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* Here *Athelstane*, King of the East Saxons, ferried over his army against the Scots, and in a battle with King Hungus, was violently pulled from his horse, and slain.

† It is said to have been the *burying-place* of Offa, King of the Mercians.

‡ It is supposed that the appellation arose from some *bloody* contests between the inhabitants and their Roman invaders.

‖ Or over the Ravens-worth, near its confluence with the Thames.

§ From the *colour* of the *gravel* at the bottom of the river.

Ox-*ford*, (anc. Oxen-*ford*,) co. town of do. sh.	of *or* for *oxen*, (over the Isis, tr. of the Thames.) *
Pitch-*ford*, Shrop-sh.	where a mineral *pitch* exudes from a red sand-stone, (on the Severn.)
Sea-*ford*, Sussex.	beside the *sea*, (English Chan.)
Staf-*ford*, co. town of do. sh.	with *staffs*, (*staef*, Sax.) over the Sow, (tr. of the Trent.)†
Strang-*ford*, *or* Strand-*ford*, Down-co.	on the *strand* or bank (of the bay so called.)
Strat-*ford*, Suffolk co.	the *strait* or narrow ford (over the Stour,) f. into Germ. Oc.
Thet-*ford*, Norfolk co.	over the *Thet*, (tr. of the Little Ouse.)
Walling-*ford*, Berks.	i. e. the *Walled* town (over the Thames.) ‡
Water-*ford*, co. town of do. sh.	over the *water* or river, (viz. the Suir.) ‖
Wat-*ford*, Herts.	on the Roman road called *Wat*-ling Street, (over the Colne.) §
Knuts-*ford*, Cheshire.	of *Canute*, (over the Birken,) tr. of the Bollin.)
Clagen-*furt*, Carinthia.	over the *Glan*, (tr. of the Drave.)

There are several hamlets of the name of *Ford* in England, as well as a small village in the southern part of East Lothian.

GATE, (Sax.)—an Entrance into a City, &c.; as,

Canon-*gate*, Edinburgh city.	of the *canons*. ¶

* According to other authorities, it is supposed to be a corr. of *Ouseney-ford;* the ford at or near *Ouseney*, or the meadow of *Ouse*, a term denoting *water*.

† Formerly a pair of such *staffs* or *stilts* was frequently left on either bank of a *ford* for the convenience of passengers, as is the practice in some districts at the present day.

‡ It was formerly surrounded by *walls*, and had a castle of great strength.

‖ The *Suir* is a broad, deep, and *rapid* river, and falls into the arm of the sea called Waterford-Harbour, (*Severus*, Lat.)

§ It was one of the consular *high-ways*, made by the Romans for the march of their armies, and formed by stakes, and smaller pieces of wood between them, called *wattles*, to keep up the earth and stones.

¶ Viz. the *Monks* of the Abbey of Holy-rood, who were allowed by David I. to build this town, which was sometimes called *Canons*-burgh.

High- *gate*, near London. — on the *height*. *

Mar- *gate*, Kent co. (anc. Mere- for letting a *mere* or stream of
   gate.) — water run into the sea.

Port- *gate*, Northumberland. — i. e. the *port* or gate. †

Rei- *gate*, or Rye- *gate*, Surrey. { on the *course* (of a trib. of the
   Mole.) ‡

GEN ; &c. (an abbreviated form of *megen*, Teut. for
   magus, Celt., which, according to Wachter, denotes)—
   a Field ; a Colony or Town ; as,

Gronin- *gen*, Holland. { founded by *Gruno*, (Grunin-
   gen.) ‖

Nime- *guen*, Holland, (Niew-
   megen, Teut. ; Novio-*ma*- } i. e. the *New* town.
   gus, Lat.)

Nordlin- *gen*, Grisons. { of Claud. Tib. *Nero*, (anc.
   Nereling.)

Oberlin- *gen*, Baden. { *over* or *above the lin* or lake
   (of Constance.)

Oehrin- *gen*, Germany. — on the *Ohr*, (tr. of the Elbe.)

Rhein- *magen*, Prussia. — on the *Rhine*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)

Rou- *en*, Normandy, France. { of *Roth*, or *Rotho*, (*Rotho*-
   magus, Lat.) §

Sito- *magus*, (now Thetford,) — on the *Sit*, (now the *Thet*,) tr.
   Norfolk co. — of the Little Ouse.

GOROD ; &c. (Russ.)—a Town ; as,

Beloi- *gorod*, a division of } i. e. the *White* town. ¶
   Moscow.

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* The *toll-gate*, belonging to the Bishop of London, has stood for time
immemorial on the *summit* of the *hill*.

† There was formerly a *gate* here through the Picts' wall, the ruins
of which are still observable.

‡ A *gate* and some small remains of Holmes-Castle are still to be seen.

‖ He was a Duke of Friesland.

§ An idol, worshipped by the Velo-casses, the ancient inhabitants of
the district, whose image was thrown down by Mello, first bishop of
the town.

¶ So called from a *white* wall which encircled it.

Katai-*gorod*, a division of Moscow.	i. e. the *Chinese* town.
Novo-*gorod*, or Nov-*gorod*, Russ.	i. e. *New* town.
Samlianoi-*gorod*, Russia.	i. e. *Earthen* town. *
Hartz-*gerode*, Anhalt, Germany.	near the *Hartz* mountains.
Konstantino-*grad*, do.	in honour of *Constantine*.
Mykla-*grad*, Scandinavian name of Constantinople. }	i. e. *Great* town. †
Paulo-*grad*, Russia.	in honour of the Emperor *Paul*.
Gorod-archangelskoi, do.	i. e. the *archangel's* city. ‡

HAM, (Sax.)—a Habitation *or* Dwelling-place, a Village *or* Town ; as,

Bucking-*ham*, co. town of Bucks.	amongst *beeches*, (*bocce*, Sax.)
Chelten-*ham*, Gloucester.	on the *Chelt*, (tr. of the Severn.)
Chil-*ham*, Kent-sh.	of *Julius*, (anc. *Jul*-ham.)
Chippen-*ham*, Wilts.	{ the *cheapening* or market-town. ‖
Deben-*ham*, Suffolk.	on the *Deben*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)
Dir-*ham* parish, Gloucester-sh.	{ amidst *waters* or *springs*, (*dur*, Br.) §
Dur-*ham*, co. town of do. sh.	{ on the *water* or *river*, (i. e. the Wear.) ¶
Farn-*ham*, Surrey co.	abounding in *fern*.
Frods-*ham*, (for Fords-*ham*,) Chesh.	at the *ford* (over the Wever, tr. of the Mersey.)
Flitch-*ham*, (corr. for anc. Felix-*ham*, Norfolk co.) }	of *Felix*. **

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* So called from an *earthen* rampart.

† The Russians term it Zare-*gorod*, and the Bulgarians, Zare-*grad*, i. e. the *Royal* city, (Czar.)

‡ This town was built in 1584, near the convent of the saint and *archangel* Michael.

‖ All the places which have the name of *Chippen* prefixed to them, appear to have been, in the time of the Saxons, *markets* or *places of trade*.

§ There are several small *springs*, which united form the Boyle.

¶ Sometimes *Dun-holme*, i. e. a hill surrounded by water, viz. the Wear. (*Dun-elmum*, Lat.)

** A Burgundian, and first bishop of the East Angles, who erected a monastery here.

Ful- *ham*, Middlesex co. { for the sale of *fowls*, (qu. *Fowl*-ton.)

Hors- *ham*, Sussex co. of *Horsa*. *

Notting- *ham*, co. town of do. sh. (anc. Snotting-*ham*, Sax.) } with *caves*, (*snottenga*, Sax.) †

Shore- *ham*, Sussex co. on the *shore* (of the Engl. Chan.)

Tynn-ing- *ham*, ‡ Haddington- sh. on the *Tyne*, (f. into Firth of Forth.)

Wevers- *ham*, Chesh. on the *Wever*, (tr. of the Mersey.)

Ed- *nam*, Roxburgh-sh. (corr. for Eden-*ham*.) } on the *Eden*, (tr. of the Tweed.)

Hown- *am*, (corr. for Howen-*ham*.) } of *Howen* or *Owen*.) ‖

Ed- *rom*, Berwick-sh. { on the *Ader*, § (corr. for Ader-*ham*.)

To the same we refer several parishes of that name in England, and the town of *Hamm* in Westphalia.

HAUSEN; (Germ.)—a *House*; *Houses*, Dwellings; as,

New- *haus*, Switzerland. i. e. *New*-house.

Lech- *hausen*, Bavaria. on the *Lech*, (tr. of the Danube.)

Muhl- *hausen*, Prussia, &c. on the *Muhl*, (tr. of the Danube.)

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* A Saxon settler there.

† The rock on which the town is built, is of a soft, sandy description, out of which many *vaults* or *cellars* are dug; in some places two or three under each other. The stairs that lead to these vaults, are also cut out of the rock, and have frequently 80 steps. It is said that these anciently served the inhabitants as a retreat from their enemies.—*Dickenson's Nottingham.*

‡ The syllable *ing*, corresponding to the Saxon genitive, is frequently added before the postfix, for sound's sake; as, Dart-*ing*-ton, Devon-sh. on the *Dart*, (f. into the Engl. Chan.); Leam-*ing*-ton, Warwick-sh. on the *Leam*, (tr. of the Ouse;) Whitt-*ing*-ham, East-Lothian, on the *White*-water, or *Whitt*-adder.

‖ Brother of Hengist the Saxon, who is supposed to have first built the town.

§ This was the original name of the *Whit*-adder.

Saxen- *hausen,* Germany.	i. e. of the *Saxons.* *
Schaff- *hausen,* and Schiff-*hausen,* Switzerland. }	i. e. for *skiffs* or *boats,* (schiff.) †

HAVEN; (*havn,* Dan.; *hafn,* Camb. Brit.)—a Harbour, a *Haven;* as,

Bere- *haven,* Ireland.	sheltered by *Bere* island. ‡
Christians- *haven,* Denmark.	founded by *Christian* IV. ‖
Copen- *hagen,* cap. of Denmark, (*Kioeben*-havn, Dan. *Hafnia,* Lat.) }	i. e. *Merchants'* haven. §
Delfts- *haven,* Holland.	of *Delft.* ¶
New- *haven,* Edinburgh-sh.	i. e. the *New* haven. **
Stone- *haven,* Kincardine-sh.	i. e. the *Stony* haven. ††

HEIM, (Germ.)—a *Home,* a Residence; as,

Bischofs- *heim,* Lower Rhine.	i. e. of the *Bishop.*
Boier- *heim,* Bojen-*heim,* or Bo*hemia.* }	of the *Boii,* (Boiohemum.) ‡‡
Dront- *heim,* or Trond- *heim,* Norway. }	of the *throne,* i. e. of the court. ‖‖

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* One of the two parts composing the city of Frankfort on the Maine.

† It is the *depôt* for goods sent down the Rhine in *boats* from the Grisons, which must be landed here and carried below the fall, where the river becomes again navigable.

‡ It lies contiguous to that *island.*

‖ It is situate on the Isle of Amak, directly opposite to Copenhagen.

§ Its foundation is attributed to bishop Axel, who, in 1168, obtained from the reigning king of Denmark the concession of a small piece of ground occupied by a hamlet of fishermen. In less than a century it obtained the privileges of a city, and in the 14th century became the residence of the Court.

¶ There is a communication betwixt this town and Delft by means of a canal.

** In the reign of James IV. who endowed it with certain privileges.

†† The harbour is well sheltered, and formed, by a natural gap between the *rocks.*

‡‡ Several tribes of this name lived in different parts of ancient France and Germany.

‖‖ It was formerly the residence of the Norwegian *Kings,* and their ancient *throne* is still to be seen in the palace, now used as an arsenal.

Jaxt- *heim*, Bavaria.	on the *Jaxt*, (tr. of the Neckar.)
Kaisers- *heim*, do.	of *Cæsar*, or the Emperor. *
Kirch- *heim*, do.	i. e. the *Kirk*-town.
Mindel- *heim*, do.	on the *Mindel*, (tr. of the Danube.)

HITHE; HYTHE; *(hythe*, Sax.)—a little Haven or Port; as,

Green- *hithe*, Kent.	by the *Green* or meadow.
Rother- *hithe*, Surrey.	at the *Red* rose or *height*. †

There is *Hythe* or *Hithe*, in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports.

HORN; *(aern*, Sax.)—a Dwelling, a Residence; as,

Dreg- *horn*, Ayr-sh.	i. e. the dwelling by the *swamp*.‡
Whit- *horn*, or Whit- *hern*, Wigton-sh.	i. e. the *White* dwelling. ‖

HURST; *(hyrst*, Sax.)—a Wood *or* Thicket; as,

Brock- *hurst*, Warwick-sh.	on the *brook*, (Broca,) tr. of the Avon.
Brocken- *hurst*, Hants.	on the *brook*, (f. into the Boldre Water.)
Delmen- *hurst*, Germany.	on the *Delme*, (confl. with the Weser.)
Lynd- *hurst*, Hants.	on the *lynn* or water. §

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* It was formerly an *imperial* city.

† It stands on the banks of the Thames. Its ancient name was *Red-Rose-haven*, but it is now generally called *Red-riff*.

‡ The parish lies between the *waters* of the Annock and Irvine in the lower part of their course, and is bounded by *Fen*wick on the N. E.

‖ St Ninian built a church here in the 4th century, which Bede mentions as the first that was erected of stone, and which, from its appearance, was called, in the Roman language, *Candida Casa*, or the *White House*. The Saxon term is *Hwit-aern*, now altered into *Whit-hern*.

§ What is now called the New *Forest* is a tract of about 40 miles in compass; formerly it contained populous towns and villages, all of which are said to have been destroyed, and laid out as a *forest*, by William the Conqueror. Its situation on the *Southampton Water*, and the *British*

Mid- *hurst,* Sussex co.	i. e. *Middle* wood.
Pens- *hurst,* Kent co.	the wood on the *eminence,* (pen.)
Deer- *hurst,* Gloucester-sh.	abounding in *deer.*
Elm- *hurst,* Stafford-sh.	do. *elms.*
Ew- *hurst,* Surrey co.	do. *yew*-trees.
Farn- *hurst,* Sussex co.	do. *ferns.*
Hawk- *hurst* parish, Kent co.	do. *hawks.*
Holly- *hurst,* Warwick-sh.	do. *holly*-trees.

There are several hamlets in England so named.

LEY ; &c. (*leag,* Sax.)—a Pasture, a Meadow, a Common ; as,

Berk- *ley,* Gloucester-sh.	of *beech*-trees, (*beorce,* Sax.)
Chor- *ley,* Lancs.	near the *Chor,* (tr. of the Yarrow.)
Dar- *ley,* (for Derwent-*ley,*) Derby-sh.	near the *Derwent,* (tr. of the Trent.)
Dud- *ley,* Worcester-sh.	of *Dudo* or *Duddo.* *
Hen- *ley,* or Han- *ley,* War- wick-sh.	near the *Alne,* (tr. of the Yar- row.)
Pais- *ley,* Renfrew-sh, (anc.⎫ Pass-a- *leth,* Pasgel- *wit,* ⎬ Brit.) ⎭	i. e. the *moist* pasture-ground. †

There are several townships, &c. in England called *Leigh.*

LIN ; &c. (*llyn* or *lynn,* Brit.)—a Deep Pool ; a Lake ; any Water ; as,

Dub- *lin,* cap. of Ireland.	i. e. the lake of the *sea.* ‡
Dun-ferm- *line,* Fife-sh.	{ i. e. *the hill by the winding* { (fiar) rivulet. ‖

Channel, renders it the most convenient and valuable district in the king- dom for the ready supply, by water-carriage, of timber to his Majesty's dock-yards.

* A Saxon prince, by whom it was founded in 700.

† It is situated on the banks of the White Cart.

‡ Dublin (*Dublinum,* Lat.) is situated at the head of a large *bay* of the Irish Sea, called " Dublin Bay."

‖ This was a *fort* erected by Malcolm Canmore, on a peninsular *mount* in Pittencrieff Glen.

Kil- *lin*, Perth-sh.	i. e. the *kirk* on the loch, (Tay.)
Mauch- *line*, Ayr-sh.	{ i. e. the *plain* (magh,) by the pool or water (of the Ayr.)
Ros- *lin*, Edinburgh-sh.	{ i. e. the *promontory* over the deep pool.
Stir- *ling*, co. town of do. sh.	i. e. the *three* waters. (?) *
Lin- cluden College, Kirkcudbright-sh.	i. e. on the river *Cluden*, (tr. of the Nith.)
Lin- coln, co. town of do. sh.	i. e. the *hill* on the linn. †
Lind- au, Baden,	{ i. e. the *town* on the lake (of Constance.) ‡
Lin- dores, Fife-sh.	{ i. e. the abbey (of monks of the order) of *Tours* on the water (of Tay.) ‖
Lin- lithgow, co. town of do. sh.	{ i. e. lake of the *grey-hound*, (liath.) §
Lin- ton, Haddington-sh.	{ i. e. the *town* on a linn (of the Tyne.) ¶
Lun- die parish, Angus-sh.	i. e. the pool of *God*. **
Lym- ington, Hants.	i. e. the *town* on the *lynn*. ††
Gu- *lane*, or Goo- *lan*, Haddington-sh. }	i. e. a *little* lake, (*Go-lyn*, Brit.)

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* In all the old records it is called *Stryve-lin* or *Strive-ling*, because the *three waters*, viz. the Forth, Teith, and Allan, unite not far from the town.

† It stands in a cold situation on a *high hill*, by the side of the *river* Witham. It is the *Lindum* of the Romans.

‡ Thus, Aar- *au*, or Ar-*au*, } i. e. on the *Aar*, (tr. of the Rhine.)
    Switzerland. }
and Thur-*gau*, Switzerland.   i. e. on the *Thur*, (do.   do.   )

‖ It was founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to King William, in memory of his taking of Ptolemais, in the Holy Land.

§ According to some, it is of British origin, and signifies *the lake of the sheltered valley*, which is sufficiently descriptive of the situation; as *Glasgow* is understood to mean " a *dark vale* or *glen*," in allusion to the ravine near which the earliest settlement was made.

¶ Till this day there is a *pond* near the village.

** The *largest lake* in the parish is so named, probably from its great extent, as *rich hills* or trees, *deep waters*, &c. were formerly called the *hills, trees, waters*, &c. of God.

†† It is situated on a creek of the Engl. Chan. called Boldre *Water*.

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To the same source we refer *Lynn* Regis, or King's *Lynn*, in Norfolk, which stands on the right bank of the *Ouse*, near its mouth. *

MINSTER ; *(mynster*, Sax.; *muenster*, Germ.; *moutier*, Fr. ; *monasterium*, Lat.)—a Conventual Church *or* Abbey ; a *Monastery* ; as,

Ax- *minster*, Devon-sh.	on the *Axe*, (f. into Engl. Chan.)†
Il- *minster*, Somerset-sh.	on the *Ille*, (tr. of the Parret.)
Leo- *minster*, (corr. into Le-mster*,) Hereford-sh.	where a *lion* is said to have appeared to a monk in a dream.
Stour- *minster*, Dorset-sh.	on the *Stour*, (f. into Engl. Chan.)
Up- *minster*, Essex co.	*Up*on a hill, (from its lofty situation.)
West- *minster*, Middlesex co.	*West* from St Paul's, London.
Alt-muhl- *munster*, Bavaria.	on the *Alt-muhl*, (tr. of the Danube.)
Montereau-Font-Yonne, France, (corr. for *Monasteriolum*.)	i. e. the small monastery on the *stream Yonne*, (tr. of the Seine.)

There are some parishes, &c. of this name in England : and to the same are referable *Monstiers* in Provence ; *Monstier* or *Moutiers*, in Savoy ; *Munster*, ‡ Prussia ; and *Noir-moutier* in the island of that name, France.

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* Until the reign of Henry VIII. this town appears to have been called *Bishop's Lynn*, when, falling into his hands in consequence of some exchange of property, it received the name of *Lynn-Regis*.

† It was erected by Athelstane for seven priests, to pray for the souls of those killed in his army, when he defeated the Danes in the neighbouring field, which is still called " King's Field."

‡ It is said to have been founded by Charlemagne, who, to bring about the conversion of Saxons that chose rather to die than become Christians, built in that situation a splendid *monastery*.

MONDE; &c. (*mund*, Germ.)—the Mouth; as,

Dender- *monde*, Belgium.	{ of the *Dender*, (confl. with the Scheldt.)
Drum- *mond* Castle, Perth-sh.	{ i. e. on the *hill* at the *mouth* (of Strath-ern.)
Pene- *munder* fortress, Prussia.	{ the mouths of the *Pene* and Oder, (f. into the Baltic Sea.)
Roer- *monde*, oftener Rure- *monde*, or Ruer- *monde*.	of the *Roer*, (tr. of the Maese or Meuse.)
Schier- *mond*, Holland.	of the *Schie*, (tr. of the Maese.)
Swine- *munde*, Prussia.	of the *Swine*, (f. into Baltic Sea.)
Trave- *munde*, Germany.	{ of the *Trave*,* (f. into the Gulf of Lubeck.)
Ucker- *munde*, Prussia.	{ of the *Ucker*, (f. into the Grasshaff.)
Weichsel- *munde*, W. Prussia.	{ of the *Vistula*, or *Wesel*, (f. into the Baltic Sea.) †
Yssel- *monde* island, Holland.	{ of the *Yssel*, (confl. with the Maese.)
Neckar- *gemund*, Germany.	of the *Neckar*, (tr. of the Rhine.)
Sarre- *guemines*, France.	of the *Sarre*, (tr. of the Blise.)

MOUTH; (*muth*, Sax.)—the Part where a River empties itself; as,

Al- *mouth* or Ale- *mouth*, Northumberland co.	of the *Alne*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)
Cocker- *mouth*, Cumberland.	{ of the *Cocker*, (confl. with the Derwent.)
Dart- *mouth*, Devon-sh.	of the *Dart*, (f. into Engl. Chan.)
Eye- *mouth*, Berwick-sh.	of the *Eye*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)
Ex- *mouth*, Devon-sh.	of the *Exe*, (f. into Engl. Chan.)

* Lubeck stands on the same river, about 12 miles from its mouth.
† The harbour of Dantzic, situated about five miles from the mouth of the *Vistula*, is protected by the ports of this town, which is sometimes called simply *Munde*.

Fal- *mouth*, Cornwall.   of the *Fale*, (f. into Engl. Chan.)

Grange- *mouth*, Stirling-sh.   { of the *Grange*-burn, (confl. with the Carron.)

Lossie- *mouth*, Moray-sh.   of the *Lossie*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)

Mon- *mouth*, co. town of do. sh. { of the *Munnow* or *Monnow*, (confl. with the Wye.)

Ply- *mouth*, Devon-sh.   of the *Plym*, (f. into Brit. Chan.)
Sid- *mouth*,   do.   of the *Sid*, (do.   do.)
Teign- *mouth*,   do.   of the *Teign*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)
Tyne- *mouth*, Northumberland. of the *Tyne*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)
Wey- *mouth*, Dorset-sh.   of the *Wey*, (f. into Engl. Chan.)
Yar- *mouth*, Norfolk.   of the *Yare*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)

Polis ; Poli ; Ple ; &c. (*polis*, Gr.)—a Town ; a City ; as,

Amphi- *polis*, Romelia, in Turkey, (corr. into Em-*boli*.)   i. e. the city surrounded, (*amphi*, about, Gr.) *

Anna- *polis*, Maryland, United States.   } of *Anna* or *Anne*.

Arko- *polis*, Arkansas, do.   { the *chief* or *principal*, (*archē*, Gr.) town.

Helio- *polis*, Egypt, &c.   of the *Sun*, (*hēlios*, Gr.)

Perse- *polis*, anc. cap. of Persia.   } i. e. the metro*polis* of Persia.

Nico- *poli*, or Nico- *polis*, Bulgaria, Turkey, &c.   } of *victory*, (*nikē*, Gr.) †

Philippo- *poli*, Bosnia, do. (corr. into Feli-*bi*.)   } founded by *Philip*.

Trajano- *poli*, do.   greatly improved by ***Trajan***.
Adriano- *ple*, Romelia, do.   improved by *Adrian*.
Constantino- *ple*, do. do. corr. into Stam-*boul* or Istam-*bol*.   } rebuilt by *Constantine* the Great.

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* It took its name from the river Strymon, which nearly *surrounded* it.
† It was built by the Emperor Trajan to commemorate his *victory* over the Dacians ; whilst Nico-*polis* in Epirus was founded by Augustus, in honour of his *defeat* of Antony and Cleopatra in a naval engagement. This is the name of many ancient towns. *Vittoria*, in Spain, owes its name to a similar circumstance.

Ale*ppo*, or Hale*ppo*, (anc. Hiera*polis*) cap. of Syria.	the *Holy* city.
Greno- *ble*, (corr. for anc. Grano-*ple*, from Gratiano-*polis*, Lat.) Lyonnois, France.	enlarged by *Gratian*.
Na- *blous*, Syria, (anc. Nea-*polis* of Herod's time.)	the *New* (*nea*, Gr.) town.
Na- *ples*, (anc. Nea-*polis*) Italy.	do. do.
Tara- *bolos*, or Tara-*bolo*, Syria, (Turk. and Arab. for anc. Tri-*poli*.)	i. e. the city composed of *three* towns.

The term Tri-*poli* was respectively applied to a district of Arcadia, as well as that between the two Syrtes in Africa ; the former from having *three* towns, and the latter from its *three* principal cities, viz. Oea, Sabrata, and Leptis Magna. Deca-*polis*, a district of Judea, from comprizing 10 (*deka*) cities. They were only at the distance of a furlong from each other.

Pont ; &c. (*pont*, Fr. *pons*, -*tis*, Lat.)—a Bridge ; as,

Pen- *pont*, Dumfries-sh. qu. Pendens Pons.	the *Pendent* or *Hanging*, i. e. arched bridge, (over the Scarr.)*
Negro- *pont*, or corr. into Egri-*po*, cap. of Island of the same name in Greece.	i. e. the *Dark* bridge.
Gram- *pound*, Cornwall co.	i.e. the *Great* bridge, (Grand pont.)†
Pont- St Esprit, France.	of the *Holy Spirit*. ‡
Pont- ar-dylais, Carmarthen-sh.	on the *Dulas*, (tr. of the Towy.)
Ponte- fract, or Pom-fret, York-sh.	i. e. the *Broken* bridge, (*fractus*, Lat.) ‖
Pont- el-and parish, Northumberland co.	of *Aelias Hadrianus*. §

* There is a *bridge* of one semicircular arch, supported by two steep rocks, over the Scarr. It is of very remote antiquity, nor is it known when it was built. The singularity of the structure, when nothing of that kind existed here, might have given occasion for the name.

† There is a *good stone-bridge* over the Fale here.

‡ It is chiefly celebrated for its *bridge* over the Rhine, which consists of 19 great and 7 small arches, and is one of the finest in France.

‖ It was *broken* by the weight of the multitude that accompanied William, Archbishop of York, on his return from Rome.

§ This appears to have been the ancient Roman station, called *Pons Aelii*, having a bridge erected over the *Pont* by *Aelias* Hadrianus.

Pont- oise, Dep. of Seine, &c. France. — over the *Oise,* (confl. with the Viorne.)

Ponte- de-Dios, Mexico. — i. e. of *God* or Nature.*

Ponte- de-Lima, Entre-Dou-ro-e-Minho, Spain. — over the *Lima,* (f. into Atlantic.)

Pool ; (*Camb,* Brit. *pul,* Sax.)—properly a Detached *or* Enclosed Piece of Water ; hence, a Haven, a Harbour ; as,

Hartle- *pool,* Durham co. — i. e. the harbour of *Hart.*†

Liver- *pool,* Lancs. — { qu. the port of the River, viz. the Mersey.‡

Welch- *pool,* Montgomery-sh. — i. e. the haven of *Wales.* ||

There are several hamlets, townships, &c. of this name in England ; particularly *Poole,* in Dorset-sh., which stands upon Luxford *Bay.*

Poor ; &c. (Eastern,)—a Town, a City ; as,

Mahabali- *poor,* Hindostan. — of the *Great Bali.* §
Ram- *poor,*   do. — in honour of *Ram* or *Rama.* ¶
Ruttun- *poor,*   do. — i. e. *Diamond* town.
Shah-Jehan- *poor,*   do. — of *Shah Jehan.* **

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* This *natural bridge,* which has been hollowed out by the waters of the deep river Aquitoyac, is situated about 100 miles to the South East of Mexico, and is constantly crossed as a high-way.

† A small village, which is now united to *Hartle*-pool.

‡ "It would seem that the town was originally named from its situation, as being, probably, the most remarkable collection of buildings belonging to this *pool* or *haven.*"—*Aikin's Manchester.*

|| The *river* Severn, which here divides England from *Wales,* passes near the town.

§ The name of an ancient Hindoo temple, situated about 35 miles south of Madras. Near this site a great capital once stood, but at present it is inhabited only by a few Brahmins, living in huts, who obtain a subsistence by exhibiting the ruins.

¶ This is the name of one of the Hindoo *demigods.* Several places are called by his name.

** The name which this sovereign gave New Delhi, from making it his residence.

Visia- *poor*,orBeja-*poor*,Hindostan. of the *Visier* or *Bey.* *

The termination *poor* in these and similar names, is as frequently spelt *pour* and *pore.*

Port, (*porto*, Ital. *puerto*, Sp. *portus*, Lat.)—a Harbour ; as,

Brid- *port*, Dorset-sh.	of the *Brit*, (f. into Engl. Chan.)†
Daven- *port*, Cheshire.	of the *Dane*, (tr. of the Wever.)
Devon- *port*, Devon-sh.	of *Devon*, (county.)
Nieu- *port*, Belgium.	i. e. the *New* harbour.
Stock- *port*, Cheshire.	qu. the *Residence* at the *port.*
Port- chester, Hants.	i. e. the *castle* over the port. ‡
Port- Glasgow, Renfrew-sh.	of *Glasgow*. ||
Port- Moak parish, Kinross-sh.	i. e. of St *Moak.* §
Port- Patrick, Wigton-sh.	i. e. of St *Patrick*.
Port- Ree, Inverness-sh.	i. e. of the *King*, (ri *or* righ,*roi*,Fr.)
Porto- Bello, Colombia.	i. e. *Fine* harbour. ¶
Porto- Seguro, Brazil.	i. e. the *Secure* harbour. **

Stadt, (Germ.)—a Town, a City ; as,

Alt- *stadt*, a division of Dus- } i. e. the *Old* Town.
   seldorf, &c.

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* It was once the capital of an independent *sovereignty* of the same name.

† It had once a convenient *harbour*, which is now choked up with sand.

‡ Its ancient *castle* was erected to command the *harbour ;* and being private property, has been rented by the crown, and appropriated to the purpose of confining prisoners of war.

|| Though it stands at the distance of 19 miles from Glasgow, the townclerk and one of the bailies are chosen by that city.

§ Port-Moak itself lies on Loch Leven, and consists only of a farmsteading and burying-ground. There once stood a religious house, of very ancient origin, according to Keith, taking its name from St *Moak*, and having the adjunct of *Port* from being the *landing place* from the Isle of St Serf.

¶ This *harbour* was discovered by Columbus, and was so designated by him on account of its *excellence.* The name has since been applied to the town.

** It is *sheltered* on all sides by steep coral rocks.

Brahe- *stadt*, Russia.	of *Brahe.* *
Carl- *stadt*, Austria.	of *Charles*, (Carl, Germ.)
Christian- *stadt*, Sweden.	⎰ founded by *Christian* II. of ⎱ Denmark. †
Darm- *stadt*, Germany.	on the *Darm*, (tr. of the Rhine.)
Frederick- *stadt*, Denmark.	in honour of *Frederick* IV.
Halber- *stadt*, Saxony.	of *Albert*, (a Duke of Austria.)
Herman- *stadt*, Austria.	of *Herman*, (Arminius.) ‡
Il- *stadt*, Bavaria.	on the *Ils*, (confl. with the Danube.)
Inn- *stadt*, do.	on the *Inn*, (do. do.)
Lipp- *stadt*, Prussia.	on the *Lippe*, (tr. of the Rhine.)
Neu- *stadt*, a division of Dus-⎱ seldorf, &c. ⎰	i. e. the *New* Town.
Rudol- *stadt*, Upper Saxony.	of *Rudolph*, (Rodulphus, Lat.)
William- *stadt*, Holland.	in honour of *William*.

STEAD; STED; &c. (*steda*, Sax.)—a Place; as,

Brighthelm- *stead*, Sussex.	of St *Brighthelm.*
Bur- *stead*, Essex co.	i. e. *Burgh*-stead or *Borough*-town.
Fair- *sted*, do.	i. e. the *Fair* place.
Wor- *stead*, Norfolk co.	qu. *Village*- (worth, Sax.) town.

STOCK, (*stok*, Sax.)—a Place; as,

Plym- *stock*, Devon-sh.	on the *Plym*, (f. into Brit. Chan.)
Tavi- *stock*, do.	on the *Tavy*, (tr. of the Tamer.)
Taw- *stock*, do.	on the *Taw*, (f. into Barnstaple Bay)
Wood- *stock*, Oxford-sh.	in a *Wood*.

To the same may be referred some hamlets, &c. of the name of *Stock*, and a great number of that of *Stoke ;* as, *Stock*-ton, &c.

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* The Count of Brahe, the great benefactor of Finland.

† In 1614, when the province of South Gothland was under the do-minion of the *Danes*.

‡ *Hermann* of Franconia, a chief of the Saxon or German colony, is the reputed founder of the town.

Stow, (Sax.)—a Place, a Residence ; as,

Bri- *stow*, (Brih-*stow*, Sax.)
  commonly Bri-*stol*, Glou-
  cester-sh. } i. e. a *Bright* or pleasant place. *

Chep- *stow*, Monmouth-sh.   i. e. the *Market*-town. †

El- *stow* parish, Wilts.   of St *Helen*, (anc. Helen-*stow.*) ‡

Felix- *stowe* parish, Suffolk co.   of St *Felix*. ‖

Pad- *stow*, Cornwall co.   { of St *Petrock*, (for Petrock-
    stow.) §

There are several parishes in England so named.

Town ; Ton ; Tone ; &c. (*tun*, Sax.)—an Enclosure of Houses, a *Town* ; as,

Campbell- *town*, Argyle-sh.   in honour of the *Campbell* family.

Charles- *town*, United States.   in honour of *Charles* (II. of Engl.)

Frederick's- *town*, Copenhagen.   built by *Frederick* V.

Gran- *town*, Moray-sh.   in honour of the *Grant* family. ¶

Philip's- *town*, King's co.   { in honour of *Philip* (and
    Mary) of England.

Piddle- *town*, or Puddle-*town*,   on the *Piddle*, (f. into the Brit.
 Dorset-sh.   Chan.)

Ac- *ton*, Middlesex co.   abounding in *oaks*, (ac, Sax.) **

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* " This river (Sevarne) runs to many a noble towne,
   As Wyster one, and *Bristowe* of renowne."—
              Churchyard's Worthines of Wales, Lond. 1587.

† This place is the *port* of all the towns situate on the rivers Wye and Lug ; the merchants import their own wines from Oporto, as well as hemp, flax, pitch, &c. from Russia, and ships of 700 tons' burthen come up to the town.

‡ It is so called on account of a nunnery of Benedictines, which former- ly stood here, dedicated to St *Helen* and the Holy Trinity, and founded by a niece of William the Conqueror.

‖ A priory of Benedictine monks, belonging to the Abbey of Rochester, stood here in the reign of William Rufus.

§ Its church was dedicated to him.

¶ It was begun in 1774 under the patronage of that family.

** The name is derived from the quantity of *oak*-timber produced in the parish. The hedge-rows still abound with that tree. *Auck*-land- Bishops, Durham co., derives its name from the forest of *oaks*, formerly in its vicinity, and the second from a palace here, which is the residence of the *Bishops* of Durham.

Alfre- *ton*, Derby-sh. — of *Alfred.*

Bos- *ton*, Lincoln-sh. — of St *Botolph,* for Botolph's-*town.* *

Brigh- *ton*, Sussex co. — { of St *Brighthelm,* (for Brighthelm's-*town.*)

Bru- *ton*, Somerset-sh. — { on the *Brue* or *Bry,* (f. into Bristol Channel.)

Bux- *ton*, Derby-sh. — abounding in *beeches,*(bocce,Sax.)

Clif- *ton*, Gloucester-sh. — on a *Cliff* or hill.

Collump- *ton*, Devon-sh. — on the *Culm,* (tr. of the Exe.)

Credi- *ton*,   do. — on the *Crede,* (do.   do.)

Ea- *ton*, Bucks. — { on the *Water,* (ea, Sax.) i. e. the Thames. †

Ey- *ton*, or *Ay*-*ton*, Berwick-sh. — on the *Eye,* (f. into Germ. Oc.)

Framp- *ton*, Dorset-sh. — on the *Frome,* (anc. Frome-*town.*)

Hil- *ton*, Derby-sh. — on a *Hill* (of gypsum.)

Kenning- *ton*, Surrey co. — of *Canute.* ‡

Kine- *ton*, Warwick-sh. — for the sale of *kine* or cows. ‖

Kings- *ton*, Surrey co. — of. the *Kings.* §

Lin- *ton*, Peebles-sh. — on the *Lyne,* (tr. of the Tweed.)

Mil- *ton*,(several towns so called.) — at the *Mill.*

Mil- *ton*,(for Middle-*ton*)Kent co. — qu. the *Middle* town. ¶

Minchinghamp-*ton*,Gloucestersh. — of the *Minchens.* **

Mol- *ton*, or Moul-*ton*, Devon-sh. — on the *Mole* or *Moule,* (tr. of the Towridge.)

Northamp- *ton*, co. to. of do. sh. — on the *North* side of the *Aufona.* ††

Otter- *ton*, Devon-sh. — on the *Otter,* (f. into Brit. Chan.)

Pres- *ton*, Edinburgh-sh. — of the *Priests* of Newbattle Abbey.

———— Lancs. — do.

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* A Saxon, who had a monastery here.

† *Ea-ton* was the original name of *Nun-eaton,* Warwick-shire, the addition *Nun* being derived from the monastery for Benedictine nuns, which was founded here in the reign of King Stephen.

‡ This king of the English expired here.

‖ It anciently had a famous *cow-market.*

§ Here Athelstane, Edwin, Ethelred, and other Saxon *kings*, were buried.

¶ From its situation *betwixt* the Downs and Deptford.

** Its name is supposed to have been derived from its having originally been the property of the *Minchens* or Nuns of Caen and Sion.

†† The modern Nen, a tr. of the Great Ouse.

Ships-*ton* on Stour, Worcestersh. for the sale of *sheep.* *

Southamp-*ton*, Hants. on the *South* west side of the *Anton.*

Stan-*ton*, name of several towns. qu. *Stony* town.

Strai-*ton*, or Stra-*ton*, name of several towns. on the *street* or Roman road, (strata via.)

Taun-*ton*, Somerset-sh. on the *Tone*, (tr. of the Parret.)

Tedding-*ton*, Middlesex co. (qu. Tide-end-*town*; Tyd-end-*ton*, Sax.) where the *tide ends.* †

Tiver-*ton*, Devon-sh. with the *double* ford. ‡

Wil-*ton*, Wilts. on the *Willy*, (tr. of the Avon.)

Wolverhamp-*ton*, Stafford-sh. of *Walfruna*, (corr. into *Wolver*.) ‖

Maids-*tone*, Kent co., corr. for Medway's-*tone*. on the *Medway*, (tr. of the Thames.)

Abing-*don*, Berks, &c. with the *Abbey*, (corr. for Abbey-*ton*.) §

Few-*ston* parish, York-sh. i. e. with the *fire-stone*. ¶

God-*stone*, Surrey co. i. e. abounding in *good stone.* **

TRY; &c. (*tre*, Old Br.)—a Village, a Town; as,

Coven-*try*, Warwick-sh. at the *Convent*, (Coventria, Lat.) ††

Daven-*try*, or Dain-*try*, (Dwy-avon-*tre*, Old Br.) Northampton-sh. near the source of the *Two rivers*, viz. the Avon and Nen.

Oswes-*try*, Shrop-sh. of *Oswald*, (anc. Oswalds-*tre*.) ‡‡

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* This town was formerly noted for being one of the greatest *sheep-markets* in the kingdom.

† The *tide* in the Thames does not flow above this village.

‡ It was anciently called *Twy-ford*, from the *two* rivers, Exe and Leman, being *fordable* here. They are now passed by a bridge.

‖ She was a Saxon lady, who erected St Peter's church here, about the end of the 10th century.

§ The *Abbey*, which was founded in 675, was dedicated to St Nicholas, and continued in great splendour until the dissolution.

¶ Its name is derived from a Druidical monument or *stone*, called *fire-* (*feu*, Fr.) circle.

** It was anciently noted for the *goodness* of its *stone*-quarries.

†† It was destroyed by the Danes in 1016, and rebuilt by Leofric, King of Mercia.

‡‡ A king of Northumberland, who was killed here in a battle with Penda, King of Mercia.

Cummer- *trees,* (corr. for Cumber-*tre*) Dumfries-sh. } at the *Short valley.* *

Sou- *tra,* anc. Sol-*tra,* Haddington-sh. } with a *Prospect,* (Camb. Br.) †

VILLE, (Fr. *villa,* Sp. Ital. Lat.)—a Small Collection of Houses, a Village, a Town ; as,

Abbe- *ville,* France.	i. e. *Abbot's* town, (Abbatis villa.)‡
Charle- *ville,* do.	founded by *Charles.* ‖
Louis- *ville,* N. America.	in honour of *Louis* XIV.
Penton- *ville,* Middlesex.	i. e. the town on an *eminence.*
Philippe- *ville,* Belgium.	in honour of *Philip* (of Spain.)
Villa Rica, Brazil.	i. e. the *Rich* or *Noble* town. §

WELL, (Sax.)—a Spring of Water ; as,

Ash- *well,* Herts.	amidst *Ash*-trees. ¶
Barn- *well,* Cambridge-sh.	of the *Barns* or *Bearns,* i. e. children. **
Bonne- *well,* or Bone-*well,* Hereford-sh. }	i. e. discharging *Bones.* ††
Broad- *well* parish, Worcester-sh.	i. e. the *Broad* or large well. ‡‡

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* This is quite descriptive of the local situation of the village.

† The village and church anciently occupied a commanding *sight* on the summit of the hill of that name.

‡ The church of St *Vulfran,* a Gothic edifice, is a fine building.

‖ Charles de Gouzague, Duke of Nevers and Mantua.

§ Its actual state forms a striking contrast to its *pompous name.* The principal street is about half a league in length ; the others are irregularly built and ill paved.

¶ It is supposed to have taken its name from the several *springs* rising out of a rock at the south end of the town, and overshadowed by several *ash*-trees.

** It was so named from a *fountain,* beside which the *boys* were yearly exercised in wrestling on St John's Day.

†† This *well,* near Richard's castle, when disturbed, discharges *small bones,* resembling the *vertebræ* and other bones of the frog.

‡‡ It takes its name from a *large spring* that rises near the mansion-house.

Dropping- *well*, Knaresborough, York-sh.	supplied by *Drops*, (and not from a spring.) *
Holly- *well* parish, Hants.	i. e. the *Holy* or sacred well. †
Holy- *well*, Flint-sh.	do. do. ‡
Tides- *well*, Derby-sh.	qu. with a *Tide*. ‖

The small city of *Wells*, Somerset-sh., derives its name from a neighbouring *spring*, called " Andrew's *well*." The same enters into the composition of several Gaelic names; as, *Tibber*-muir or *Tipper*-muir parish, Perth-sh., i. e. the *large* well, (*tobarmore*,) § *Tober*-mory, Mull, Argyll-sh. i. e. the well of *Mary*, (*Muire*.) ¶

WIC *or* WICK; WICH, &c. (Sax.)—the Bend of a River *or* of the Sea Coast, a Bay; a Town upon such; as,

Aln- *wick*, Northumberland co.	on the *Alne*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)
Bruns- *wick*, cap. of Duchy of do.	{ in honour of *Brunon*, (on the Ocker.) **
Fen- *wick*, Ayr-sh.	in a *Fen* or moss. ††
Ha- *wick*, Roxburgh-sh.	i. e. the *Hall* or *Ha'* on the bend. ‡‡
Sles- *wick*, (for Schleys-*wig*,) Denmark.	on the *Schley*, (an arm of the Baltic.)
War- *wick*, co. town of do. sh.	{ the *Garrison* city, (*guarth*, Brit.) on the Avon.

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* This is the most celebrated petrifying *spring* in England, and is so called from its *dropping* from the spongy rock that overhangs it.

† It received its name from a remarkable *well*, anciently supposed of great *sanctity*.

‡ The parish-church is dedicated to St Winifred, whose wonderful *well* lies at the bottom of three hills; hence the town was called by the Welsh *Tre-fynnon*, i. e. Town of the *well*.

‖ The name is derived from its *ebbing* and *flowing well*, reckoned one of the wonders of Derbyshire.

§ A plentiful *spring* adjoins the church-yard.

¶ From a celebrated *spring* there.

** It was built in 861 by *Brunon* and Theodore, sons of Adolphus, Duke of Saxony.

†† From its *fenny* or wet situation on a tributary of the Irvine.

‡‡ Viz. of the Slitterick, tr. of the Teviot. This *hall* was the first house erected in the town.

F

Droit- *wich,* Worcester-sh.	{ the *Dirty* or plashy town, (anc. Diert-*wich.*) *
Green- *wich,* Kent co.	{ by the *Green* or meadow, (Grene- *vic,* Sax.) †
Har- *wich,* Essex co.	{ on the *Haven* or bay, (Hare- *wic,* Sax.) ‡
Middle- *wich,* Chesh.	i. e. the *wich* in the middle. ‖
Nor- *wich,* Norfolk co.	{ the *North* wic or harbour- town (on the Yare.) §
Sand- *wich,* Kent co.	on the *sandy* bay. ¶
Dant- *zic,* (for Dans-*vik*) Prussia.	i. e. the *Danish* port. **
Long- *wy,* Moselle, France.	{ i. e. the *Long* town, (*Longus Vicus.*)
Wick- low, co. town of do. sh.	{ i. e. the *Wick* on the *lough* or water. ††
Wig- ton, co. town of do. sh.	{ i. e. the *town* on the bay, (*Victonia,* Lat.) ‡‡
Mayn- *eck,* Bavaria.	on the *Mayne,* (tr. of the Rhine.)
Vils- *eck,* do.	on the *Vils,* (tr. of the Danube.)
Men- *tz,* Main-*z,* or Mayen-*ce,* Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.	on the *Maine,* (confl. with the Rhine.)
Neckar- *etz,* Baden.	on the *Neckar,* (tr. of the Rhine.)

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* From its wet situation and *dirty* appearance. It stands upon the Salwarp, a tr. of the Severn.

† From the noble *park* in its vicinity, along the banks of the Thames.

‡ It stands at the junction of the Stour and Orwell, which form a large *bay.*

‖ This place derives its name from being the *middlemost* of the *Wiches,* or salt-towns, in reference to *North-wich,* and *Nampt-wich* or *Nant-wich,* which are nearly *equi-distant* from it in the direction signified by the respective names.

§ It was so named, in reference to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, by the original inhabitants.

¶ The harbour is choked up with *sand,* so that only small vessels can sail up the *winding* stream of the Stour.

** The invasion and conquest made by Waldemar II. of Denmark, seem to have occasioned the settlement of a *Danish* colony in that favourable position.

†† It lies at the mouth of the *Leitrim.*

‡‡ It is situated near the north side of the Bladenoch-*water,* at its junction with the Cree or Bay of Wigton.

Olon- *etz*, Russia.	{ on the *Olonza*, (f. into Lake Ladoga.)
Sutschaw- *itz*, Austria.	{ on the *Sutschawa*, (tr. of the Siret.)
Illim- *sk*, Siberia.	on the *Illim*, (tr. of the Angara.)
Irkout- *sk*, do.	on the *Irkut*, (tr. of do.)
Okhot- *sk*, do.	on the *Okhota*, (f. into Sea of do.)
Olen- *sk*, do.	{ on the *Olenek*, (f. into the Arctic Oc.) *
Solikam- *sk*, do.	{ abounding in *salt* (soli) on the *Kama*, (tr. of the Wolga.)
Tobol- *sk*, do.	{ on the *Tobol*, (confl. with the Irtysh.)
Tom- *sk*, do.	on the *Tom*, (tr. of the Obi.)
Turin- *sk*, do.	on the *Tura*, (tr. of the Irtysh.)
Ural- *sk*, do.	{ on the *Ural*, (f. into the Caspian Sea.)

There are several Townships, &c. of this name in England ; and to the same are referable *Wick* in Caithness-sh., *Vigo* in Galicia, Spain, and *Vico* on the Bay of Naples, &c.

WORTH, (Sax.)—a Farm-Court; a Country Habitation; a Village *or* Town; as,

Ack- *worth*, York-sh.	amidst *oaks*.
Bos- *worth*, Leicester-sh.	of St *Botolph*.
High- *worth*, Wilts.	on the *Height*. †
Nonnen- *worth*, Germany.	of *Nuns*. ‡
Tam- *worth*, Stafford-sh.	on the *Tame*, (tr. of the Trent.)
Wands- *worth* *or* Wandles-*worth*, Surrey.	on the *Wandle*, (tr. of the Thames.)
Went- *worth* York-sh.	on the *Went*, (tr. of the Don.)

There are several Townships, &c. of this name in England.

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* *Olensk* is the most northern place in the world, that bears the name of a town.

† It is situated on a pleasant *hill* near the vale of White-Horse.

‡ Here was formerly a *nunnery*, which the present proprietor of the island of that name has converted into an hotel.

VI.—APPLICABLE TO MOUNTAINS.

BERG; &c. (Germ.)—a Hill, a Mountain; as,

Ail- *berg*, Tyrol.	i. e. of *Eagles*.
Donners- *berg*, Prussia.	of *Thunder*.
Pearl- *berg*, Cape Colony.	qu. of *Pearls*. *
Sieben- *geberg*, Baden.	i. e. *Seven* Mountains. †
Spitz- *bergen* Island.	i. e. *Rugged* mountains. ‡
Vor-Ail- *berg*, Tyrol.	i. e. in *front* of Ail-*berg*.

FELD *or* FIELD; FELL; FIALL; &c. (Sax.)—a
Mountain; as,

Dovre-*feld*, Dovre-*field, or* Dovra-*fiall*, &c. Norway.	of *Dovre* or *Dofra*, (a village.)‖
Goat-*feld*,Goat-*field,or* Goat-*fell*, Island of Arran.	abounding in *goats*.
Lange-*feld, or* Lange-*fiall*, Norway.	of *Lange*, (a lake.)
Sna- *field*, Isle of Man.	of *snow*.
Crif-*fel*, Cro-*fell, or* Craw-*fell*, Kirkcudbright-sh.	qu. frequented by *crows*, (Crow-fell.)
Culter- *fell*, Lanark-sh.	in *Culter* parish.
Hart- *fell*, Dumfries-sh.	{ qu. frequented by *harts*, (Cervorum mons.)
Hownam-*fell*, Roxburgh-sh.	in *Hownam* parish.

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* It takes its name from a chain of large white stones, looking at a distance like a *string of pearls*, which goes up the side of the mountain, and passes over its summit. One of them is called, by way of distinction, the "Pearl," on account of its size, being 400 feet high, and a full mile in circumference.

† Viz. Wolken-*berg*, Strom-*berg*, Lowen-*berg*, Nieder-*berg*, Oel-*berg*, Hemmerich, and Drachenfels.

‡ So called from its *sharp-pointed* (spizzig) rocks.

‖ It is the loftiest part of the ridge separating Norway from Sweden.

Drachen-*fels*, Prussia.   of the *dragon*, (drache.)
Snae-*fials*, Iceland.   i. e. *Snowy* mountain. †   ﹔

Horn, (Germ.)—a Mountain-Peak ; as,

Finster- aar- *horn*, Switzerland. i. e. *Dark* peak of the *Aar*.
Jung- frau- *horn*,   do.   i. e. of the *Young frau* or maiden.
Shreck- *horn*,   do.   of *Terror*.   ·
Wetter- *horn*,   do.   of *Storms*.

Law,‡ (*loe*, Sax.)—a Detached Hill *or* Mount, generally of a Conical Shape ; as,

N. Berwick- *law*,Haddington-sh. near *N. Berwick*, or in that parish.
Broad- *law*, Peebles-sh.   i. e. the *Broad* mount.
Dundee- *law*, Forfar-sh.   near *Dundee*, or in that parish.
Dunse- *law*, Berwick-sh.   near *Dunse*, or   do.   do.
Largo- *law*, Fife-sh.   near *Largo*, or   do.   do.
Misty- *law*, Ayr-sh.   qu. covered with *mist*.
Sid- *law*, or Sud-*law*-Hills.   i. e. the *South* hills. ‖

Broomie-*law*, which now forms part of Glasgow, was formerly covered with *broom*.

Green-*law*, co. town of Berwick-sh., formerly stood on the *hill* of that name.

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* There is a legend of a *dragon*, that has given name to the mountain, and whose cavern is shown in its side.

† Its summits are covered with perpetual *snow*, (schnee.)

‡ Perhaps the name *Law* was given to such *hills* from the *flame* that once issued from their tops. The Swedes call flame *loa*, and the Danes *lue*, which resembles in sound our Scotch word *low*, a flame. In support of this conjecture, there are in the possession of Mr James Calderwood-Durham, of Largo, several proclamations from the Privy Council of Scotland, ordering *fires* to be kindled on Largo-*law*, and that of North Berwick, as signals for the appearance of any ships of the enemy. According to some, the name has originated from the *laws* having been administered upon such *eminences* at a very early period.

‖ They form the *Southern* boundary of Strathmore in Perth-shire.

VII.—APPLICABLE TO VALLEYS.

DALE; &c. (*dahl*, Sax. *tahl*, L. S.)—a Meadow *or* Valley, generally deriving its name from some River flowing through it; as,

Annan- *dale*, Dumfries-sh.	{ of the *Annan*, (f. into Solway Firth.)
Arun- *del*, Sussex co.	of the *Arun*, (f. into Engl. Chan.)
Aven- *dale*, (or *Strath*-aven,) Lanark-sh.	of the *Aven*, (tr. of the Clyde.)
Botes- *dale*, Suffolk co.	{ of St *Botolph*, (anc. Botolph's-*dale*.)
Clydes- *dale*, do.	{ of the *Clyde*, (f. into Firth of Clyde.)
Coquet-*dale*, Northumberland co.	of the *Coquet*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)
Dove- *dale*, Derby-sh.	of the *Dove*, (tr. of the Trent.)
Drys- *dale*, (corr. for Dryfes-*dale*) Dumfries-sh.	of the *Dryfe*, (tr. of the Annan.)
Esk- *dale*, Dumfries-sh. &c.	of the *Esk*, (f. into Solway Firth.)
Ken- *dal* (*e*), Westmoreland co.	of the *Ken*, (f. into Irish Sea.)
Lauder- *dale*, Berwick-sh.	{ of the *Lauder* or *Leader*, (tr. of the Tweed.)
Liddes- *dale*, Roxburgh-sh.	{ of the *Liddal* or *Liddel*, (tr. of the Esk.)
Lons- *dale*, Westmoreland co.	{ of the *Loyne*, *Loune*, or *Lune*, (f. into Irish Sea.)
Niths- *dale*, Dumfries-sh.	of the *Nith*, (f. into Solway Firth.)
Roch- *dale*, Lancs.	of the *Roche*, (tr. of the Irwell.)
Ry- *dale*, York-sh.	of the *Rye*, (tr. of the Derwent.)
Swale- *dale*, do.	of the *Swale*, (tr. of the Ure.)
Teviot- *dale*, Roxburgh-sh.	of the *Teviot*, (tr. of the Tweed.)
Tweed- *dale*, Peebles-sh.	of the *Tweed*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)
Maury- *thal*, Baden.	of the *Maury* (tr. of the Neckar.)
Rhein- *wald*, Switzerland.	of the *Rhine*, (f. into Germ. Oc.)
Vau- cluse, France.	i. e. the *Close* or narrow valley.*

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* In this *winding valley* is situated the celebrated fountain of Vaucluse, perhaps the finest spring in Europe.

Holms- *dale*, co. Surrey and Kent, so called from the number of *holm-oaks* with which it abounds.

Knap- *dale*, or Cnapa-*dale*, Argyle-sh. so called from the inequality of its surface, signifying *hill* (*cnap*, Gael.) and *dale*.

It is frequently used as a Prefix ; as,

Dale- carlia, Sweden.	i. e. the *land* of the *valleys*.
Dal- garnock, Dumfries-sh.	abounding in *underwood*.
Dal- keith, Mid-Lothian co.	{ the *confined dale*, (Dal-caeth, Gael.) *
Dal- las parish, Moray-sh.	i. e. *watered* dale or valley. †
Dal- nacardoch, Perth-sh.	of the *Smith's* shop or iron work.‡
Dal- ry, Ayr-sh.	of the *King*, (*ri*, Gael.)
Dal- rymple, do.	{ on which *the king was slain*.‖ (*Dal-ry-mole*, Gael.)
Dal- ziel, Lanark-sh.	{ the *white dale*, (*Dal-gheal*, Gael.) §
Dal- veen pass, Dumfries-sh.	i. e. the *hilly* dale, (see pr. Ben.)

VIII.—APPLICABLE TO CAPES.

N ess, &c. (*nese*, Sax. *nasus*, Lat.)—a Head-land, a Promontory ; as,

Al- *ness* parish, Ross-sh.	{ i. e. the *Brook* ¶ (alt) of the head-land.

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* Viz. by the waters of the South and North Esk.

† The parish is almost equally divided from S. W. to E. by the Lossie, and intersected by several rivulets falling into it.

‡ The holes, in which the iron *ore* was melted, are still to be seen along the side of the hill.

‖ It is supposed that Coilus, a *king* of the Britons, was slain in battle here.

§ From the *whitish* scurf on the surface of the clay-soil, where the old parish church stood near the Clyde.

¶ It is called the ' Water of Ness.'

Black- **ness**, Linlithgow-sh.	the *Black* or *Dark* promontory.*
Buchan- **ness**, Aberdeen-sh.	of *Buchan* (district.) †
Caith- **ness** co. (Cathanesia, Lat.)	of the *Catini* or *Catti*. ‡
Fife- **ness**, Fife-sh.	of *Fife* (county.)
Foul- **ness**, Essex co.	abounding in sea-*fowls*.
Saturn- **ness**, Kirkcudbright-sh.	corr. for *Southern-* ness.
Strom- **ness**, Orkney.	running into the *Strom* or *current*.
Tarbet- **ness**, Ross-sh.	of *Tarbet* (parish.)
Ard-meadhan- **nis**, Argyle-sh.	{ i. e. the *Point* at the height in the *middle*. ‖
Ard-tur- **nis**, do.	i. e. *High-tower* point.

To the same are referable the ' *Naze*,' in Norway, and *Noss*-head, in Caithness-sh.

ROSE ; Ross ; (Gael. *ros* or *ross*,)—a Promontory or Peninsula ; as,

Fort-*rose*,(anc.Fort-ross)Ross-sh.	the *Fort* on the peninsula.
Mel- *rose*, (for Mul-rose) Roxburgh-sh.	the *Bare* or *naked* (*mule*) promontory. §
Mont- *rose*, Angus-sh.	{ the *Fenny* or *marshy* (*moin*) promontory. ¶
Card- *ross*, Dumbarton-sh.	{ the *Castle* on the promontory, (see pr. *Caer*.)
Cul- *ross*, Fife-sh.	{ the *Corner* (*cuil*) of the peninsula, (i. e. of Fife.)
Kin- *ross*, co. town of do.	{ the *Head* of the promontory, (see pr. *Kin*.) **

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* Upon it stands the very ancient Castle of *Blackness*, which was the principal state-prison in Scotland during the reign of James VI.

† One of the four districts into which Aberdeen-shire is divided.

‡ The tribe that formerly inhabited the modern counties of Sutherland and Caithness ; the former of which takes its name from its *southern* position in reference to the latter.

‖ It is the name of a place near the *middle* of the island of Gigha, where there is a *rising* ground, opposite to which there is a *Ness* that runs about a mile into the sea.

§ *Mull* of Cantire, i. e. Maol Ceann tir, (terra, Lat.)—the bald head of the land.

¶ To this day it is called by the vulgar *Mon-ross*.

** It lies on a *head-land* running into the west side of Loch Leven.

Rose- neath, Dumbarton-sh.	promontory of the *Virgin.* *
Ros- lin, Mid Lothian co.	{ promontory over a *deep pool* (*linne*) of the North Esk.
Ross- Keen parish, Ross-sh.	i. e. the *Junction* of the peninsula.
Rox- burgh for Ross-burgh.	the *Castle* on a promontory.

To this is referable the county of *Ross.*

IX.—APPLICABLE TO ISLANDS.

Ea; **Ey**; **Ay**; &c. (*ea*, Sax.)—an Isle *or* Island; as,

Angles- ea, off Carnarvon-sh.	of the *Angles,* or English. †
Baters- ea, Surrey co.	{ of St *Patric,* (formerly Patric's-*ea.*)
Atheln- ey, Somerset-sh.	of *Nobles.* ‡
Jers- ey, (anc. Gerz-*ey*, corr. for Caesar-*ea*) off Normandy.	} of *Caesar.*
Orkn- ey, German Ocean.	of *Seals* or Whales, (oren.)
Raas- ey, Hebrides.	of *Roes,* (raa.)
Rams- ey, Hunts, Essex co., &c.	qu. *Ram's* Isle. ‖
Shepp- ey, Kent co.	of *Sheep,* (Sceap-ea, Sax.) §
Tir- ey, or Tir-*ee*, Hebrides.	of *Bulls,* (tiur, Gael. taurus, Lat.)
El- y, Cambridge-sh.	{ of *Eels* or *Willows,* (el; and helys, Sax.) ¶
Anguill- a, West Indies.	i. e. *Snake's* Island. **

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* It is a corruption for *Ros-na-choich,* supposed from a nunnery that once stood there.

† The name given to it by the *English,* who took possession of it in the reign of Edward I.

‡ It is formed by the Tone and Parret. Hither King Alfred fled when the Danes over-ran England.

‖ The N. E. parts of Hunts abound in fens; and the island of this name in Essex lies in Malden-water. There is another of this name off Pembroke-shire.

§ It is situated at the mouths of the Thames and Medway, and separated from the mainland by an arm of the sea, called the Swale. It formerly abounded in numbers of *sheep.*

¶ It is surrounded by marshes, which abound in *eels;* and *sallows* are the chief trees to be met with in the district.

** It derives its name from its tortuous shape, suggesting a resemblance to a *snake.*

Cabrer- *a*, off Balearic Islands.	i. e. *Goats'* Island. *
Conejer- *a*, do.	i. e. *Rabbits'* or Conies' do.
Dragoner- *a*, do.	i. e. *Dragons'* do.
Formos- *a*, Gulf of Guinea.	i. e. *Beautiful* do. †
Fromenter- *a*, or Formenter-*a*, off S. E. of Spain.	i. e. abounding in *Corn.* ‡
Ails- *a* Craig, (a corr. for Hel-les-*a*) off Ayr-sh.	of *Rocks.*
Barr- *a*, Hebrides.	of St *Barr.*
Colons- *a*, or Colons-*ay*, do.	of St *Colon* or *Columba.*
Gi- *a*, or Gig-*ha*, do.	qu. *God's* Island, (Dia-*ey*.) ‖
Ors- *a*, or Eors-*a*, do.	of *Horses.* §
Sand- *a*, do.	i. e. *Sandy* Isle.
So- *a*, do.	of *Sows.*
Staff- *a*, do.	of *Staffs*, i. e. Pillars, (staf.) ¶
Swin- *a*, or Swan-*ey*, Orkneys.	of *Swine.*
Ulv- *a*, Hebrides.	of *Wolves.*
Strom- *a*, off Caithness-sh.	{ in the *Strom* or current (of the Pentland.)
Cumbr- *ay*, off Ayr-sh.	of the *Cumbrians.* **
Eglis-*hay*, or Eagles-*hay*, Orkneys.	with the *Church.* ††
Ronald's- *hay*, do.	of *Ronald* or *Rognovald.* ‡‡
Rous- *ay*, do.	of *Rolf* or *Rollo.* ‖‖
Shapins- *hay*, do.	of *Sheep.*
Whals- *ay*, do.	of *Whales.*

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* It is inhabited by some shepherds, whose wealth consists in their *goats.*

† The Europeans, who first visited it, bestowed upon it this name, which the *delightful* aspect of the country suggested to them.

‡ It is believed that it was so called in modern times from the great quantity of *grain* (froment, Fr.) which it produces in proportion to its surface.   ‖ The Norwegian name is Gud-*ey*.

§ Some are of Scandinavian origin, and have corresponding Gaelic, as, Eilan-an-each, (equus, Lat.) i. e. Island of horses ; muck (muc), of Swine.

¶ This island is remarkable for its columnar stone formation, taking its name from the resemblance of these *columns* to *staffs* or *staves.*

** They once occupied this district.

†† In the West part of the island there is a small Gothic Church, dedicated to St Magnus, the tutelar Saint of Orkney.

‡‡ He was set over the Orkney Islands by Harold, King of Norway.

‖‖ He successfully invaded Normandy, and was great grandfather to William the Conqueror.

Far- *öe*, or Foer-*öe* Islands, a group between Iceland and Shetland. — of *Sheep*, (faar, Scandin.) *

Mager- *öe*, Norway. — i. e. *Lean* Island, (mager; macer, Lat.) †

Reen- *öe*, do. — of *Rein*-deers. ‡

Troms- *öe*, do. — in the *Strom* or current. ‖

HOLM, (Sax.)—generally an Island in a River, *or* Inland Sea ; also, Low land lying along a River ; as,

Alder- *holm*, Sweden. — abounding in *alders*. §

Ax- *holm*, Lincoln-sh. — do. *oaks*. ¶

Glen- *holm* parish, Peebles-sh. — i. e. the *Glen* with holms. **

La- *holm*, Sweden. — (at the mouth of) the *Laga*.

Stock- *holm*, cap. of Sweden. — formed by *Stocks* (stoke) or *posts*. ††

To this are referable several islets called ' Holms,' in the Ork-neys, &c.

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* They were discovered during the 9th century by the Norwegians, who formed a settlement here, and gave them this name, because *those animals* were found in sole possession of the island.

† " No part of the north certainly conveys to the traveller so perfect an idea of desolation as this *island*. The name is highly appropriate, as it is destitute of every thing but rocks."—*Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke.*

‡ They are found here in great numbers.

‖ It is divided from the mainland by a narrow strait, through which the sea rushes, causing a very *violent current.*

§ It is formed by the three arms of a river. Here a considerable trade is carried on in planks and deals.

¶ It is formed by the Trent, Dun, Idle, and other streams. The dead roots of *trees* have often been found here, and one of its villages is called *Hyrst.* (See pr. *Hurst.*)

** The principal part is a *glen*, through which a small river flows, having some flat grounds along the river side.

†† It stands upon seven rocky *islets*, at the junction of the streams of Lake Maeler and the Baltic, and is built upon *piles.*

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Moor; (Anc. *More*), **muir**, &c.; (*mor* or **moor**, Sax.)—
Heathy Ground; as,

Black- *more,* Dorset-sh.	i. e. the *Black* heath.*
Dart- *moor,* Devon-sh.	{ watered by the *Dart,* (f. into the Engl. Chan.)
El- *more* parish, Gloucester-sh.	abounding in *Eels.*†
Ex- *moor,* or Ex-*more,* Devon-sh.	watered by the *Exe,* (f. into Engl. Chan.)‡
Glads- *muir* parish, Haddington-sh.	abounding in *Gledes.*‖
Lammer- *moor,* Haddington-sh.	that reaches *to the sea,* (à la mer.)§
Tweeds- *muir,* Peebles-sh.	{ watered by the Tweed, (f. into Germ. Oc.)
West- *more*-land co. England.	i. e. the *Western* heathy *land.*¶

More, &c.; (*mor*, Gael.)—Great, Big, Noble; as,

Ben- *more,* Perth-sh.	the great *mountain.*
Coille- *more,* Inverness-sh.	the great *wood.***
Glen- *more,* Inverness-sh.	the great *glen.*

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* It is sometimes called *White Hart Forest,* from the favourite *white stag* of Henry I., which was accidentally killed by one T. de la Lynde. For this injury a heavy impost was laid upon his estate, which to this day is charged with an unusual fine to the treasury, called *White-Hart*-silver.

† The *moors* in this parish abound with *eels,* from which the name is supposed to have been derived.

‡ It includes about 100,000 acres, abounding in mines. The inhabitants are called *Moor-men,* and are reckoned the most ignorant and rustic people in the west of England.

‖ The name probably arose from the number of these birds (*kites*), which frequented the parish in its barren state, and are yet not unfrequent in the neighbourhood.

§ In the Roman province, that extended betwixt the walls of Hadrian and Severus, there are scarcely found any *moor*-ish hills *extending* to the German *Ocean,* except the *Lammermoors.* They begin at Coldingham in the Merse, and Dunglass in East Lothian, (both which places stand close upon the sea,) and run westward with a broad surface from 30 to 40 miles, and at length terminate at Soutra-hill.

¶ *Moreland* was an ancient district of England, in the W. of York-sh.

** It is in the parish of Laggan, and forms the remains of an ancient *forest.*

Ken- *more*, Perth-sh. . the great *head*, see p. 27.
Kil- *mor* parish, Argyle-sh. the large *burying-place.* *
Lis- *more*, Argyle-sh.   the great *garden*, (*lios*, Gael.) †

STAN ; (*sthan*, Pers.)—a Region or Country ; as,.

Afghani- *stan*, Asia.   of the *Afghans.*
Beloochi- *stan*, division of } of the *Belooches.*
 Afghanistan.
Daghi- *stan*, in Government of } of *mountains*, (*dagh.*)
 Caucasus.
Hindoo- *stan*, or Indo-*stan*, Asia. of the *Hindoos* or *Indians.*
Koordi- *stan*, or Curdi-*stan*, } of the *Koords* or *Curds.*
 Turkey in Asia.
Pali- *stan*, corr. into Pale-*sthan*,- i. e. *Shepherd*-land, or country
 or Pale-*stine*, Asia.   of *Shepherds.* ‡

WALD ; WEALD, &c. (*walda*, and *wealt*, Sax.)—a Woody District, a Forest; as,

Bomer- *wald*, Bohemia.   i. e. the *Bohemian* forest.
Les- *walt* parish, Wigton-sh. i. e. the *pasture* in the wood.
Mous- *wald* parish, Dumfries-sh. i. e. the wood at the *moss*.||
Schwarz- *wald*, Germany. i. e. the *Black* forest.
Torthor- *wald* parish, do. the *Tower* of *Thor* in the wood. §
Walt- ham, Essex co. { i. e. the *Hamlet* in the wood,
         ((Weald-ham, Sax.)

To this we refer the ' Wealds,' in the counties of Kent, Surrey, &c.

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* The *burying ground* around the Church was formerly of greater extent than any other in this part of the country.

† An island so called from its *fertility.*

‡ It is extremely probable that the warlike nation of the *Philistines*, that so frequently disputed with the Israelites the possession of the Syrian border, were the progeny of the royal *herds*-men, who so long subjected to their thrall the rich territory of Lower and Middle Egypt. The goddess of *Shepherds* among the Latins was sometimes called *Pales.*

|| Because this district was nearest to the great *moss*, called Lochar-*moss.*

§ Here are the ruins of the ancient *castle* of Torthorwald, which is supposed to have existed since the 13th century. *Thor* was the Jupiter of the Saxon deities ; hence *Thurs*-day, i. e. the day set apart to the worship of *Thor ;* and *Thurso*, Caithness, or more properly *Thors*-aa, is derived from the cognominal river, which was called in honour of this *great* deity, from being the *principal* one in the neighbourhood.

G

APPENDIX.

Counties of England, taking their names from the County Town.

Counties.	Towns.
Bedford-sh. or Beds.	Bedford.
Buckingham.	do.
Cambridge.	do.
Cheshire.	Chester.
Derby.	do.
Dorset.	Dorchester.
Durham.	do.
Gloucester.	do.
Hereford.	do.
Hertford.	do.
Huntingdon.	do.
Lancashire, or Lancs.	Lancaster.
Leicester.	do.
Lincoln.	do.
Monmouth.	do.
Northampton.	do.
Nottingham, or Notts.	do.
Oxford.	do.
Shropshire.	Shrewsbury.
Somerset.	Somerton, (formerly the co. to.)
Stafford.	do.
Warwick.	do.
Wiltshire, or Wilts.	Wilton, (formerly the co. town.)
Worcester.	do.
York.	do.

Counties of Wales, taking their names from the County Town.

Brecknock.	Brecknock.
Cardigan.	do.
Carmarthen.	do.

Carnarvon.	Carnarvon.
Denbigh.	do.
Flint.	do.
Montgomery.	do.
Pembroke.	do.
Radnor.	do.

Counties of Scotland, taking their names from the County Town.

Aberdeen.	Aberdeen.
Ayr.	do.
Banff.	do.
Berwick.	do.
Clackmannan.	do.
Cromarty.	do.
Dumbarton.	do.
Dumfries.	do.
Edinburgh.	do.
Elgin.	do.
Forfar.	do.
Haddington.	do.
Inverness.	do.
Kincardine.	do.
Kinross.	do.
Kirkcudbright.	do.
Lanark.	do.
Linlithgow.	do.
Nairn.	do.
Peebles.	do.
Perth.	do.
Renfrew.	do.
Roxburgh.	do. (formerly the co. town.)
Selkirk.	do.
Wigton.	do.

Counties of England, deriving their names from other circumstances.

Berk-sh. or Berks. abounding in *wood*, (*beroc*, Sax.)*

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* The eastern part is chiefly occupied by *Windsor Forest*, which being a circuit of 56 miles, was originally formed for the exercise of the chase, by our ancient sovereigns.

Cornwall.	i. e. the *Horn* of the Walli, or Gauls, or Welsh.
Cumberland.	i. e. the land of the *Cumbri*.
Devon.	anc. Damnonii.
Essex.	East Saxons.
Hamp-sh or Hants.	watered by the *Anton*, (Hante-scire, Sax.)
Kent.	See p. 27.
Middlesex.	i. e. Middle Saxons.*
Norfolk.	i. e. North folk or people, (relatively to Suffolk.)
Northumberland.	See p. 2.
Rutland.	i. e. the *Red* land, (rudu, Sax.)†
Suffolk.	i. e. South folk or people, (relatively to Norfolk.)
Surrey.	i. e. South (*suth*) of the river (*rea*) viz. Thames.
Sussex.	i. e. South Saxons, according to Camden.
Westmoreland.	See p. 72.

Counties of Wales, deriving their names from other circumstances.

Anglesea.	See p. 69.
Glamorgan.	i. e. the co. of Morgan, (Gwlad Morgan.)
Merioneth.	?

Counties of Scotland, deriving their names from other circumstances.

Argyll-sh.	the Land of the strangers. ?
Bute.	? ?
Caithness.	See p. 68.
Fife.	See p. 27.
Orkney.	See p. 69.
Ross.	See p. 69.
Sutherland.	See p. 68.
Shetland, or Zet-land.	i. e. Het-land, the high or lofty land, (according to Norwegian writers.)

* Middlesex received its name from having been inhabited by a party of Saxons, who, being situated in the midst of the three petty kingdoms of the *East*, *West*, and *South Saxons*, called themselves, or were called by their neighbours, *Middle Saxons*, which in common conversation was abbreviated into *Middlesex*.
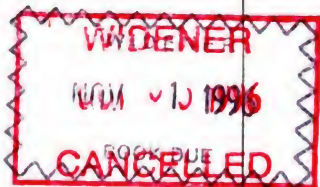
† It is supposed to have received its name from the *red* colour of the soil, being in many parts a sort of *ruddle* used in staining the fleeces of the sheep.

FINIS.